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Heavy Air Raid on Berlin; Yugoslavia Holds Off Axis; Hub Parking Ban Modified

The World's Day—March 13, 1941

Air and Sea: Berlin Bombed by British

A heavy air raid on Berlin—first in 82 days—in which Berlin admitted 16 fatalities and 37 persons injured, marked one of the RAF's heaviest air offensives against Germany. [Page 5.]

Liverpool bore the brunt of heavy Nazi night raids in which Britain claimed to have shot down nine of approximately 200 attacking Luftwaffe craft. Germany claimed that Liverpool had sustained an attack more intense than that on Coventry.

At sea Britain announced that one of its coastal air force had torpedoed a German destroyer in the Skagerrak. Germany said one of its speedboats had sunk a British destroyer. [Page 5.]

British shipping losses were listed by Dienst Aus Deutschland, authoritative Berlin commentary, at 9,000,000 tons since war began —more than twice the amount of British, allied and neutral shipping acknowledged by the British Admiralty as destroyed.

In Europe: Yugoslavia Hesitates Before Axis

Yugoslavia continued to hesitate over complete diplomatic capitulation to the Axis, but partial acquiescence was foreseen. [Page 4.]

Germany was reported sending oil specialists to Rumania to increase the flow of petroleum for the Reich.

Viborg and Leningrad, rival headquarters during the Russian-Finnish war, joined today in observance of the first anniversary of the peace that ended that conflict. Worker delegations went from Leningrad to Viborg to celebrate capture of that major Finnish city a year ago today.

James B. Conant, President of Harvard, in England on a defense-research mission, was received in audience yesterday by King George.

New England: Parking Ban in Boston Eased

The Boston Traffic Commission rescinded its ban on downtown parking from 8 to 9:30 a. m., effective tomorrow. [Page 13.]

Charles R. Greco, architect and Chairman of the Massachusetts Art Commission, testified at the trial of Mayor John W. Lyons and Paul R. Mannos of Cambridge that he paid $21,000 to Mr. Lyons and Mr. Mannos out of $63,000 his firm received for Cambridge construction work. [Page 13.]

Advocates of a shorter waiting period for the unemployed before receiving State benefits pressed their case at the State House. [Page 13.]

The Federal Government is contemplating use of nine New England camps to house conscientious objectors engaged in non-combatant work projects. [Page 13.]

A Massachusetts legislative hearing on proposals to tighten small-loan regulation was marked by statement one firm pays its president $101,000 a year and his son $49,000 a year. [Page 13.]

Greco-Italian Front: Athens Reports Enemy Losses

Intensified Italian drives, presumably ordered by Premier Mussolini who was reported by Greek dispatches to be at the Albanian front, were reported in Athens to have been repulsed with heavy Italian losses.

An Italian version of the fighting in Albania was given out by the Italian High Command, which reported that Fascist troops had repulsed Greek assaults on both sides of the Viosa River and inflicted "heavy losses" on the attackers.

In Canada: Wheat Acreage Curtailed

Canada embarked on its first wheat acreage curtailment program, as a result of a record carry-over. [Financial Page.]

The Dominion, stimulated by the United States Lend-Lease Act passage, speeded war production through a particular emphasis behind production of new shipping. [Page 2.]

In Africa: British Mop Up in Somaliland

Mopping up in Italian Somaliland marked the chief action of British forces in Africa. The GHQ war bulletin issued in Cairo said that in Libya, Eritrea and Ethiopia there was "nothing of importance to report."

German forces in Libya, according to British military circles in London, might possibly include parts of three divisions.

Germany and Italy announced air raids on the British stronghold at Malta.

In Washington: House Gets Navy Funds Bill

A $3,446,585,144 appropriation bill to carry forward the two-ocean Navy construction program was presented to the House along with a warning from the Navy's high command that the critical world situation "may continue to grow worse for some time to come." [Page 9.]

The Senate sent a $1,533,567,102 defense appropriations bill to President Roosevelt after several Senators had voiced sharp criticism of the bill's lack of a provision setting up a commission to locate defense factories.

President Roosevelt received from Secretary of Labor Perkins and Defense Directors Knudsen and Hillman a specific recommendation for a mediation board to handle labor problems related to the defense program. [Page 9.]

All funds of Hungary in the United States were "frozen" by President Roosevelt. Customarily such orders have been issued when nations were occupied by troops of another country.

Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, asserting that strikes in defense industries had cost enough man-hours of labor to manufacture 325 modern bombers, asked for quick Congressional approval of legislation to eliminate work stoppages. He testified before a House Judiciary Committee. [Page 9.]

The Army and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were reported to be negotiating to take over between $300,000,000 and $350,000,000 worth of British war contracts and factories in the United States.

Airplane manufacturers produced 972 planes during February, the Office of Production Management announced. [Page 6.]

President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Max O'Rell Truitt as a member of the Maritime Commission, effective April 1.

Americas: Philippines Restrict Ship Sales

Manila (AP)—President Quezon announced two actions forbidding sale to foreign countries of any serviceable ships now under Philippine registry, due to a shortage of bottoms and forbidding the exportation of rice to all countries, including the United States because of drought conditions.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, ratified the convention authorizing a provisional administration of menaced European possessions in the Western Hemisphere, a measure approved at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers in Havana last July.

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Freedom Note Rings Out At B. U. Meeting

Dr. Marsh calls for stern defense as honorary degrees go to eight leaders in journalism.

Addressing a large audience at Boston's Trinity Church this morning, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, called for a stern defense of the great American heritage—the right of freedom of assemblage, freedom of the press, freedom of the schools, and freedom of the pulpit.

In the principal address at Boston University's 11th Annual Founder's Day Convocation, at which honorary degrees were conferred upon eight distinguished leaders in the field of journalism as part of a program commemorating freedom of the press in America, Dr. Marsh declared, "Guard the freedom of all means of communicating truth and the 'truth shall make you free.'"

The eight men honored by the University represent a cross-section of the journalistic field, including members of the secular, religious, and educational press, and educators.

Honorary Degrees

Hooded with honorary degrees by Dr. Marsh in the best academic traditions were the following:

Doctor of Letters

Henry Robinson Luce, editor and publisher, Time, Life, and Fortune, New York, N. Y. Home: Stamford, Conn.

Arthur T. Robb, editor, Editor & Publisher, New York, N. Y.

Doctor of Humanities

Lewis O. Hartman, editor Zion's Herald, liberal, independent, religious weekly, Boston, Mass. Home: Newton, Mass.

Frank Luther Mott, Professor of Journalism, University of Iowa, author of "History of American Magazines and Newspapers," Pulitzer Prize winner, Iowa City, Iowa.

Doctor of Laws

Herbert Sebastian Agar, editor Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal. Author: "The People's Choice," Pulitzer Prize winner.

John Cowles, president and editor, Minneapolis, Minn., Star Journal. Home: Des Moines, Iowa.

Doctor of Science in Education

Joy Elmer Morgan, founder and editor, Journal of Education, published by the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

Doctor of Civil Law

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law, Harvard University School of Law, writer of authoritative work "Freedom of Speech," Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Marsh Speaks

In his address entitled "Freedom of Discussion Indispensable to Democracy," Dr. Marsh said:

"The general dissemination of truthful news is fundamental to the functioning of democracy. In

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Spain Affirms Its Ties to Reich

Serrano Suñer declares both Madrid and Berlin are working toward a common goal.

MADRID, March 13 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer proclaimed yesterday Spain's "unshakable" friendship with Germany and declared the two countries were working toward the common goal of a "more just Europe."

Señor Serrano Suñer, speaking at the opening of a German press exposition, said there should be no doubt as to the firmness of the ties binding the two totalitarian Governments.

When the Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936, he said, European countries "closed the ranks of friendship and hostility" and since the end of that conflict Spain's position has been well known to everyone.

Although Spain has been an onlooker thus far in the European war, Senor Serrano Suñer said its aims and those of warring Germany were for a new Europe which would achieve a "geographical and moral fullness."

Germany, he asserted, may feel "justly proud" of the triumphs of National Socialism and the arms of the Third Reich. He added that the Spanish and German press work in the common spirit of "military and revolutionary camaraderie."

The German Ambassador, Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, addressed the gathering, declaring that the totalitarian countries had taken their press out of "irresponsible" hands and placed it at the service of the Nation.

Paradox of Spain

By W. E. Lucas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the Pyrenees to the Carpathians and the Black Sea the new German Empire sprawls over Europe. Only on the eastern and western flank of the continent stand two countries whose absorption into the Axis fold is still a vital necessity for the strategy of this total war.

Greece is fighting for its right to be free.

Spain, though to all intents and purposes a very senior assistant in the Axis partnership, is paradoxically still at liberty to block Nazi moves in the western Mediterranean. Nine months after the collapse of France, Spain still normally enjoys that rare thing in Europe, national independence.

There were few Spaniards in June, 1940, who would have risked predicting against the chances of a swift German-Spanish advance on Gibraltar. In fact the momentum of the German march to the Franco-Spanish border carried considerable numbers of mechanized troops over the international bridge at Hendaye. Inexplicably after a few days these returned.

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Wide World

France and Spain Meet

Marshal Philippe Pétain, the French Chief of State, and Gen. Francisco Franco, Chief of the Spanish State, with their staffs salute as the Spanish anthem is played at the meeting of the two leaders at Montpelier, France.

Chinese Wall in Reich Cramps Foreign Writers

'Inside the War'
Ninth of a Series

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

News written by bona fide American correspondents out of Berlin can be believed and trusted—as far as it goes.

It is by no means the whole picture. But it is written by honest correspondents many of whom are a credit to American journalism at its best. It should always be read with an appreciation of the limitations under which it is written. And the reader should know enough about the mechanics of journalism to be able to distinguish between the work of real American correspondents and broadcasters and the American pens or accents employed by the German propaganda machine.

The average standard of integrity, ability, and courage of the American press corps in Berlin is so high that it has won the respect as well as the hostility of German officialdom. There is constant friction between the two. The searching and aggressive questions asked at press conferences usually come from Americans. It is fair to estimate that they write about 90 per cent of the honest, uncolored news emanating from Berlin. Most of them are respected and envied by their colleagues from other countries who have been forced by circumstances or German conquest to conform increasingly with what the German propaganda machine wants them to write.

Useful Account Written

The majority have fought a ceaseless battle for the ability to write freely and honestly against every form of pressure, blandishment, bribery, and effort to divide them against each other. The range of what they can write has narrowed gradually around them. But what they do write is honest, and they are able to write much more than is really appreciated by readers generally.

If there is any distinction within the American press corps it is a distinction not in honesty, but in readiness to write up to the limit. Some have ignored the threat of expulsion, written more freely and taken a chance on being forced out as the penalty. Others have felt that they could serve their readers better by playing a more cautious

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

House to Rush Lease Act Funds; Food for Britain

U. S. ready to furnish $1,000,000,000 of foodstuffs if London wants it.

Executive agencies also speed huge task of sending greater aid to Britain.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—The United States is ready to furnish Great Britain approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of food, provided the British want it and shipping can be arranged.

White House estimates sent to Congress yesterday for operations under the newly-enacted Lend-Lease Bill included $1,350,000,000 for "agricultural, industrial and other commodities."

Thus far, initiative for sale or gift of American food to the British has come chiefly from American farmers, loaded down with surpluses of corn, wheat, and cotton and in some sections of the country, butter, eggs, pork, lard, cereals, and fruits.

Food Mission Expected

Since the arrival of American Ambassador John G. Winant in London, reports have come back saying the British will soon send food and shipping missions to the United States to explore the problem of getting American surpluses to supplement British rations.

One reason the British have been cool to American offers of food is the fear that it might put them in a moral position of having to open their blockade to further feeding of Europe. There is a possibility that if the British do accept American food, they will allow Unoccupied France and perhaps Finland to do the same.

With six years of experience in buying up American farm surpluses for distribution to low-income classes in this country, the Department of Agriculture already has the necessary machinery set up for any large-scale food buying program. It also has control machinery ready to regulate size of crops and thus ward off the peaks and depths to which farm prices rose and fell during the last war.

Larder for Democracy

If the British agree to use the United States as a "larder" as well as "arsenal of democracy," they will probably take livestock, tinned meats, fats, powdered or canned milk, and some fruits.

Up to this time, chief hindrances to British food buying in the United States have been the shortage of dollar exchange and necessity of conserving shipping space for munitions. The lend-lease bill gives them the money or credit, but shipping is still a problem. The two missions soon to arrive from London will attempt to work out a joint solution of the problems of shipping space and food needs.

Executive agencies also speed huge task of sending greater aid to Britain.

At both ends of the Anglo-American "entente cordiale" decisive anti-Axis moves were made or formulated today.

As the House rushed plans for passage of President Roosevelt's proposed $7,000,000,000 British-aid appropriation by next week and the Senate sent to the White House a $1,500,000,000 defense appropriation bill, Britain's Royal Air Force, armed with the assurance of plenty of United States war goods, unleashed a "really offensive war" on Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen.

Meanwhile in Washington, Hungarian funds in the United States were "frozen" by Presidential order to keep them out of Herr Hitler's hands.

The Administration, in a move to assure continued United States defense production, was reported working on a specific labor mediation board program.

A notice from the Office of Production Management that American airplane production for February was 972 planes hinted that many had gone to strengthen British defenses.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—The legislative preliminaries for President Roosevelt's proposed $7,000,000,000 appropriation to make America the arsenal of the democracies got under way today while at the same time half a dozen executive agencies began to undertake greater aid for Britain.

Under a schedule that calls for a favorable report to the House early next week on the "big seven" aid bill, incorporating that number of billions of dollars, an Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia began hearings on the measure this afternoon with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as first witness.

The subcommittee also invited three other Cabinet members, Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, as well as Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget to appear. The hearings were held behind closed doors with the added promise that anything in the nature of military information would be scrupulously protected.

Schedule for Bill

The tentative legislative schedule for the new bill is a report to the floor on Monday or Tuesday, prompt House passage with immediate transfer to the Senate. There passage may be delayed by isolationists, it is believed, and a lively discussion is forecast, particularly on Mr. Roosevelt's request for flexible provisions that will allow him to shift funds within limited degrees from one category to another.

Isolationists already charge that the provision practically circumvents the Byrd amendment to the lease-lend bill under which no war equipment above the $1,300,000,000 limit could be transferred to foreign countries unless procured out of appropriations specifically authorized for that purpose by Congress.

Meanwhile executive actions indicated a new drive for immediate aid to Britain:

A high Government official said today that the Army and RFC are negotiating to take over between $300,000,000 and $350,000,000 of British war contracts in the United States.

The Maritime Commission planned to enlist services of foreign-flag ships owned by Americans to haul strategic materials to the United States. Some 285 ships of 1,693,295 gross tons owned by Americans but operated under foreign flags might be taken over, it was stated. The country needs at least 60 more merchant vessels to handle the greatly increased trade stimulated by defense efforts.

The State Department with the acquiescence of the Army authorized the unlimited export of aviation gasoline and aviation lubricating oils to the various countries of the British Empire.

Harry Hopkins, the President's close friend and former Secretary of Commerce, emerged as the probable successor of Philip Young, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury as head of the Liaison Committee which has handled relations between the Administration and the British Purchasing Commission.

United States is urged to rush two-ocean navy: Page 9.

Intimate Message from Washington

The President the Most Powerful Man in the World? Perhaps. But It's Really American Democracy That Is Powerful

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

We were all streaming out of the President's great circular office in the White House, at least 200 correspondents of newspapers from every continent and nearly every country. The regular mid-week press conference was just over. It had been a quiet conference but momentous. It had seemed almost casual; it was meaningful to the limit.

At 3:50 o'clock President Roosevelt signed H. R. 1776. At 3:55 o'clock he initiated the first transfer of war materials under its provisions. At 4 o'clock he told the world. Nothing in the atmosphere or the manner of the announcement made it dramatic or heightened its importance. The drama was in the lack of drama. The importance was in the fact.

At one moment the Lend-Lease Bill was law. Five minutes later it was in operation. Democracy was in action.

On the way out of the conference, as always, some correspondents, pressed by immediate deadlines, were rushing for their telephones and telegraph wires, others were pausing to talk it over.

What Does It Mean?

"Well, how did it seem to be looking upon the most powerful man in the world?" remarked a well-known radio commentator.

"To me he looked just the same as before," replied a colleague.

The President of the United States, the most powerful man in the world? Could be. What does it mean? What will it mean?

On Monday of this week the President of the United States was the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States. On Tuesday of this week the President of the United States was also Commander-in-Chief of the whole industrial power of the United States and was authorized to direct it unstintingly to the defeat of Hitlerism.

Today the President of what Winston Churchill yesterday described as "the most powerful democracy" is empowered to turn a total of $35,000,000,000 into ships, planes, guns and munitions.

Today the President is authorized to aid to the full any nation whose defense he deems vital to the defense of the United States. In return for these supplies he may make any terms he finds desirable.

The Lend-Lease Bill expresses the determination of the United States to help decide the war without entering the war. The President is the instrument of that determination.

The Lend-Lease Bill makes the United States the indispensable, perhaps the decisive arsenal for the defending democracies everywhere in the world. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the arsenal. The Lend-Lease Bill pits the industrial and financial strength of the United States directly, unremittingly against the conquests of totalitarianism everywhere in the world.

All this gives the President incalculable power and influence almost everywhere in the world. And how will this power be used?

It will be used to insure a British victory, to bring about a Nazi defeat, to give free people the world over a new opportunity to use their freedom—our freedom—more faithfully, more constructively, more honorably.

In London the British Prime Minister gratefully describes the purpose of the United States to enable "nations great and small to live in security, tolerance and freedom."

In Berlin the Nazi press angrily describes the purpose of the United States "to become a world dictator" and declares that Germany, Italy and Japan won't permit it.

The People Hold Real Power

It is easy to visualize personal power. It is easy to say that Mr. Churchill is in charge of the fighting and that Mr. Roosevelt is in charge of the arming and there is much truth in it. But there is more to it and that is what makes democracy the hardest form of government and the best.

The British Prime Minister is the instrument of Parliament and the American President is the instrument of the people. They have power so long as their democracies give it to them.

Therefore, to say that Franklin Roosevelt is powerful, is perhaps potentially the most powerful man in the world today, is only to say that American democracy is powerful, perhaps potentially the most powerful in the world today.

It might be well sometimes if we Americans thought less about the power of the President and more about the power of America, for the real question which will be persistently before us from now on is how America is going to use its power, not in the present war—that is settled—but in the future peace; in other words, is it anything but a dissipation of power to use it in war and to withhold it in peace?

Roscoe Drummond

F. B. I. Weaves Net to Catch Saboteurs and 'Columnists'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—A new network of enforcement agencies, reaching into every State, city and county, is being worked out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to cope with sabotage and the anti-defense activities of foreign agents.

Thousands of national defense cases on which the preliminary work has already been done by the F. B. I. are now being turned over to State and municipal officers, J. Edgar Hoover, announced today.

Daily conferences are being held with local agencies to develop a closer co-ordination with the Federal enforcement department and as a result more effective preventive work is being done.

Fully 800 of these defense law enforcement conferences have already been held with the view of strengthening both local police work and fitting it into a national defense against sabotage and spying.

The need for the co-operation on the part of States and cities is imperative, Mr. Hoover declared, "if the many responsibilities entrusted to the law enforcement profession in this period of emergency are to be efficiently discharged."

Full Co-operation Needed

The F. B. I. is the co-ordinating agency handling all national defense violations and while suspected agents and other violators are under constant scrutiny, Mr. Hoover, in an appeal to all State, municipal and county enforcement organizations, said that the situation urgently required their full co-operation.

It is to assist the Federal Government in the enforcement of the defense laws that Representative Samuel A. Weiss (D) of Pennsylvania, is pressing a measure in the House to abolish immunity for all foreign diplomatic officials.

Many subversive agencies, Mr. Weiss says, stem from "diplomatic consulates who carry on with full protection of our laws."

His proposal would repeal the law which provides that diplomatic and consular officials cannot be arrested, sued or have their possessions in the United States seized.

No Fear of Consequences

Representative Weiss contends that it is inconsistent for America to give aid to embattled democracies abroad and permit foreign diplomatic missions to work to undermine the Nation's democratic institutions at home.

Welcoming the State Department's recent action in closing the

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

A Free Press

By Thomas Mann
German Nobel Prize Novelist

[In the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, December 1938]

A country is safe when it is capable of hearing the truth from the press.

The shrinking power of democracy in Europe portrays itself in the decay of its press which is neither able nor willing to keep the public informed.

"America: Slave or Free?" Ninth Article: Page 3

Aviation Gasoline Freed For Purchase by Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—The United States Government has opened the valves for an unobstructed flow of aviation gasoline and lubricating oil to the British Empire, while at the same time the Department of Commerce has disclosed that the United States' immense export trade is being increasingly directed toward British ports.

Following a plan begun a month ago to speed exports of vital raw material to Great Britain, the State Department has granted the British Purchasing Mission a "blanket" license for the purchase of aviation gasoline and oil in this country. Previously, these commodities could be exported only to countries within the Western Hemisphere and to American concerns outside it.

"Blanket" licenses have already been issued to the British for certain other commodities, notably metals indispensable to the manufacture of munitions.

Evidence of the increasing extent to which the United States is aiding British war efforts comes from the Commerce Department, which shows that United States exports to the British Empire during January were 12 per cent higher than during the previous month, amounting to $224,000,000.

Decline Toward Japan

At the same time the value of United States shipments to Japan declined by 40 per cent, dropping from $19,300,000 in December to $11,600,000 in January. The January total was the lowest since August, 1936, with the decline due to a considerable drop in shipments of machine tools, heavy steel products and gasoline.

During January the British Empire took 69 per cent of all United States exports, while the United Kingdom itself took $117,000,000 worth of the $224,000,000 total. The gain in exports to the United Kingdom over December was largely accounted for by increases in shipments of heavy iron and steel and the sale of merchant vessels. Exports of aircraft to the United Kingdom amounted to $19,300,000 and were approximately the same as in December, while the $18,000,000 worth of metal-working machinery was about $2,600,000 lower than in December.

Shipments to Empire

Strong interest has been aroused here by the news that during January the United States apparently sent a larger volume of aircraft to outlying parts of the British Empire than it did to Britain proper. While the value of aircraft exported to Britain that month was $19,300,000, aircraft shipped to the Union of South Africa, the British Gold Coast and British Malaya is said to account largely for the $23,500,000 worth of American imports taken by these three regions during January.

Exports to British Malaya amounted to $4,800,000, to the Gold Coast to $6,900,000 and to the Union of South Africa to $11,800,000. A year previously the total monthly export to these three areas came to but $8,300,000.

The plane exports to the Gold Coast, which lies within flying distance of the important West African French port of Dakar, are seen as British insurance against any German coup there. The rise in plane exports to the Union of South Africa is believed traceable to the latter's increasing role in Britain's North and East African offensive against Italy. The British Malaya exports are seen as strengthening the defenses of Singapore.

'Best Seller' May Be Deported

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Immigration officials, it was learned today, have begun an investigation of Jan Valtin, author of the current best seller, "Out of the Night."

The author's own statements, a Justice Department official said, were the basis on which the first step in deportation proceedings was taken.

Mr. Valtin, who acknowledges that the name he uses is a literary pseudonym, described in his book his alleged experiences first as a Communist agitator in his native Germany, then as a Gestapo (secret police) agent and later as an agitator who sought overthrow of the Government in the United States. He told also of entering the country illegally and of reversing his belief in Communism.

Solely on the basis of statements made by Mr. Valtin in his book, an official said, there appeared to be several counts on which he could be deported. He listed these as illegal entry, criminal record, and former membership and activity in an organization which advocates overthrow of the Government.

Under the Alien Registration Law, Mr. Valtin could be deported as a former Communist even though he has since renounced the Party. His admitted criminal record, the official pointed out, would preclude leniency under existing law.

If the Justice Department should decide that Mr. Valtin should be deported, it would be confronted with the problem of where and how to send him—a situation which exists with reference to some 6,000 aliens now under deportation warrants.

The Department has been studying this particular problem for several months and is understood to be about ready to suggest legislation designed to solve it.

Willkie Clubs To Stay on Job

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Oren Root, Jr., Chairman of the former Associated Willkie Clubs of America and a member of the Recommendations Committee of the Independent Clubs of America, says that the clubs, which supported Mr. Willkie's presidential candidacy, would continue as autonomous state organizations "to work for the principles enunciated by Mr. Willkie during the campaign."

Mr. Root said the report of the Committee recommending that setup was sent to 6,000 clubs in 37 states, and announced that since dissolution of the national organization at Mr. Willkie's request, new clubs have been formed in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina.

He said the object of the clubs, generally, would be to work for good government and added that while 50 or 60 per cent of the national membership might be lost by the state organizations, those organizations would remain as a nucleus for the formation of another national unit if cause for such an organization ever arose.

Wonders of Research: Fast Pencil

Improved oscillograph for measuring voltages is made possible by 'can' of air.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

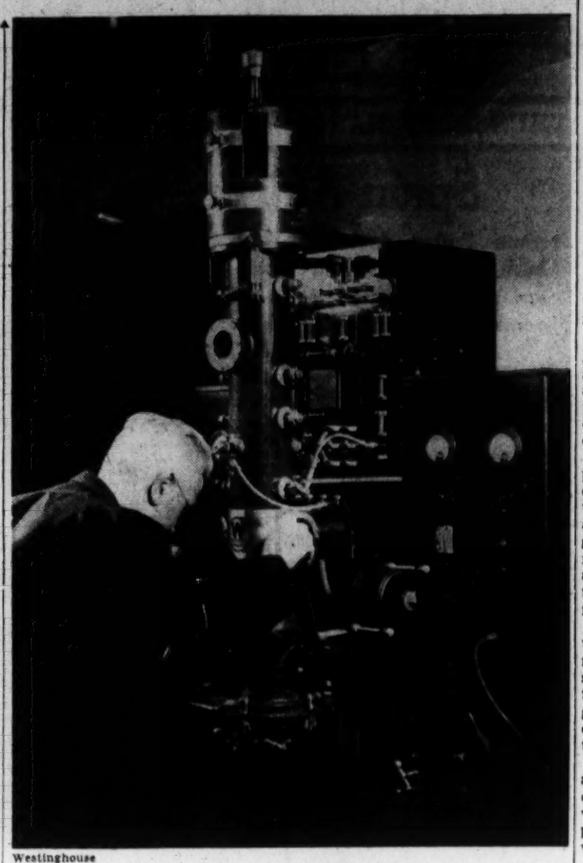
How an electron beam puzzle was solved by a "can" of air with the result that an improved cathode ray oscillograph for measuring unknown electrical voltages was made possible, is the amazing tale of Engineer Otto Ackermann of the Westinghouse Company. The first improved instrument to be made is scheduled for delivery to the new high voltage laboratory of the United States Bureau of Standards at Washington.

Looking a great deal like the periscope controls of a submarine, the oscillograph uses a beam of electrons as a pencil traveling 1,000 miles a second to trace on photographic film the record of unknown voltages.

Engineer Ackermann, who was checking a new instrument being assembled in the factory at East Pittsburgh a few months ago, noticed that the current in the oscillograph's tube reacted violently while an air hammer was in operation 15 feet away. He correctly reasoned that even the slight change in air pressure caused by the compressed air escaping from the hammer might be responsible for the reactions.

He took a small can containing ordinary room air and sealed it around the needle valve which acts as the throttle on a carburetor of an automobile allowing small amounts of air to enter the vacuum chamber. The current fluctuations ceased.

Then improving the "can," changing it to a bellows, to supply air to the valve, it was possible to increase or decrease the current inside the oscillograph tube by expanding or contracting the bellows, then raising or lowering by small amounts the pressure of air on the outside of the valve. The result is a beautiful air relay device to control the electron beam.



Westinghouse

Looking In on Electrons

J. A. Civiletti peers into the cathode ray oscillograph developed by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for the new high voltage laboratory of the United States Bureau of Standards in Washington. The oscillograph uses a beam of electrons as a pencil moving 1,000 miles a second to draw "pictures" of electric voltages on a photographic film.

Unusual Fossils Found

Prof. Marland P. Billings and Arthur B. Cleaves have unearthed two of the most unusual fossil finds imaginable. The specimens themselves, seashells of the brachiopod type, may be quite ordinary, but they were found in mica schist, rock of ancient origin that ordinarily has undergone so much overturning, twisting, and other metamorphic changes due to the process of earth-building that whatever fossils might have been in the rock originally have been crumpled and smashed to bits.

As might be expected, both specimens are poorly preserved, yet in neither instance is there any doubt that the specimen is a brachiopod. One is unquestionably a Spirifer and possibly the other is too. They were found within 20 feet of each other on the east slope of Mount Clough, New Hampshire.

All of which leads to the hope that more careful examination of New England's crystalline schists in the future will lead to additional finds.

Humanity's "Future"?

A book which develops the thesis that humanity is doomed to extinction has been written by Dr. G. H. Estabrooks of Colgate University. The title, "Man, the Mechanical Misfit." The publisher, Macmillan, New York, $2.50. The author's main point is that Charles Darwin's observation of the part played by "natural selection" under present circumstances of civilization can no longer be said to apply to the human race. "Of the many forms of living things, human beings and domestic animals alone breed back into the species traits unfit for survival," he says. "Society keeps the weaklings alive to propagate their weakness at the expense of the human race as a whole." Further, "Man's upright skeleton, a curiosity in all the mammalian world, shows every evidence of deterioration."

Trees Survive

An average of almost four out of every five trees planted in the shelterbelts of the Prairie States Forestry Project during 1940 have survived.

The Forest Service attributes the improved survival record for last year over previous plantings to more favorable moisture conditions in areas hit by drouth and grasshoppers in 1935-39, and to the survival of a large number of conifers and improved cultivation which helped control weeds that compete with young trees for soil moisture. Cultivation is extremely important the first year in any tree planting program. At the present time, 14,000 miles of shelterbelts are growing on more than 22,000 farms. The Government furnishes and plants the trees, the farmer prepares the land for planting, furnishes fencing and cultivates the trees for 3 to 5 years.

New Machine Gun

Production is now under way on a new sub-machine gun, invented by Eugene Reising, capable of all the fire power and effectiveness of the existing accepted military type, but weighing 50 per cent less and costing around 60 per cent less.

Until recently, heavier submachine guns have been adequate to command an area at short and moderate ranges, but military authorities now hold that more intensive distribution of this type of weapon among the troops is desirable. The Reising gun, developed to meet the need, incorporates such additional advantages as use of a new type delayed-recoil mechanism minimizing recoil and permitting fully automatic firing.

According to the current Scientific American, this gun can fire approximately 500 shots per minute, effective up to 300 yards. It weighs only six and a half pounds. Mass production methods promise 1,000 a day by April 1.

Wilson Home Funds Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A letter appealing to Virginians to help with the furnishing and maintenance of the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson in Staunton, Va., has been received from Mrs. Cordell Hull by Mrs. Lucille Michie, Editor of the Virginia Business and Professional Woman and President of the Charlottesville Business and Professional Women's Club.

Last winter, the wife of the Secretary of State raised enough money through her individual efforts to restore the World War President's birthplace.

"It is about completed now," wrote Mrs. Hull, "so I am again making an appeal for a fund appropriately to furnish it and to maintain it in the future.

"I have so far refrained from asking contributions in Virginia," she continued, "with a few exceptions, but have got support from admirers of President Wilson from States all over the country Now I am appealing to Virginia, knowing her desire to co-operate in adding another historic shrine to the list of great men we have produced."

Mrs. Hull said that Virginia was her "last resort" for help, and added that "Virginia has never yet failed in supporting a man of great fame."

March Charming At Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—March comes in, not like a lion, but like a kitten at Miami Beach. It is one of the most delightful months of the year at this famous resort. Because this fact is becoming known more and more to northern vacationers, this month promises to be the greatest March in Miami Beach's amazing history.

Sun-seekers are staying longer this year than ever before, and new arrivals continue to check in. Formerly the season hit its peak in early or middle February. This year the tide of winter population did not hit its crest—the greatest peak yet—until the first of March.

Judging from all transportation indices and hotel reservation lists, a steady volume of visitors is assured throughout the month but there is plenty of room for everybody at all times, thanks to a between-season building program which saw the construction of 42 new hotels since last year.

Most hotels, from the most sumptuous to the moderate priced hostelries, usually grade their rates slightly downward in mid-March. One may live in the finer hotels for from $10 to $18 a day, double, and more modest quarters can be obtained at from $8 to $12 a day, double, and there are a number of hotels that offer even lower rates beginning in the middle of March.

Miami Beachc hotels retain their full service complement until well into spring. Several hotels have newly declared their intention of remaining in full operation throughout the summer, thus proving that vacationers are becoming more and more aware that Miami Beach is one of the most comfortable of summertime resorts.

Pelley Resident Agent Of Fellowship Press

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13 (AP)—The Fellowship Press, Inc., filed notice with the Secretary of State that its resident agent now is William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirts of America. Mr. Pelley succeeds Carl Losey, former Indiana State Policeman.

[The Silver Shirts of America has been under investigation by the Dies Committee inquiring into un-America activities.]

The notice also told of removal of the home office of the corporation from Indianapolis to Noblesville, Ind., where Mr. Losey has been publishing the Roll Call, a weekly publication devoted to national affairs.

New Canadian Seaway Pact Reported Due

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—A new agreement with Canada on the long-delayed St. Lawrence Seaway and power project was reported in the final stage of negotiation today.

The talks with Canada were said to have reached the point where officials here expected to go to Ottawa soon to complete the formalities.

Once the agreement is signed, President Roosevelt is expected to submit it promptly to Congress as an emergency defense measure on which, he has said, "so much of our national safety and welfare depend."

With strong opposition groups preparing to fight it, there was increasing belief in informed quarters that the President would seek approval of both Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution rather than risk possible failure again to muster the necessary two thirds vote in the Senate for ratification of a treaty.

Although some authorities hold that congressional approval is unnecessary, President Roosevelt has stated definitely that he intended to submit the agreement to Congress. He has not disclosed, however, what procedure would be taken.

The expectation that it would be a concurrent resolution requiring only a bare majority in each House was based on opinions that this is possible under the 1909 boundary waters treaty with Canada.

President Roosevelt submitted the project in the form of a treaty in 1934 and the Senate voted 46 for and 42 against it, far short of the necessary two thirds for ratification. Details of the new agreement have not been disclosed but it was understood it would retain some of the principal features of the earlier one, including a $130,000,000 credit to Canada for work already carried out on a related project.

G. O. P. Hits Seaway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13—The plan of President Roosevelt to complete the St. Lawrence Seaway project was condemned by Republican majority spokesmen in the Assembly today as "highly unwarranted in the present national crisis," and its necessity challenged. The Rules Committee unexpectedly brought out the resolution offered by Assemblyman Frank J. Caffrey (D) of Buffalo, and passed it with a voice vote.

Passage of the resolution followed an unsuccessful attempt to strike from the budget an appropriation of $80,000 for the State Power Authority, which had been characterized by its introducer as a propaganda agensy for the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The resolution riddled the assertion that the United States needs the St. Lawrence Seaway for defense.

Finland Needs Vegetable Seeds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Finland needs enough vegetable seeds from America to fill the spring planting requirements of 10,000 Finnish families, Preston Davie, chairman of For Finland, declared today on receipt of an appeal from the northern democracy. He announced that the 19 branches of For Finland would immediately undertake to raise the necessary funds so that the seeds could be shipped through Finland's ice-free Arctic port within the next few weeks.

Canada Repairs Weak Spots In War Production Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 13—Canada has moved vigorously to repair weak spots in its war production program. Three weeks of detailed criticism in the House of Commons clearly have had their effect on the Government, which believes the war effort of the Nation on the whole has been a magnificent success but admits, by its present action, that in some aspects the program can be improved. This process of improvement is now under way.

Six important moves by the Government indicate its determination to remove the ground of Parliamentary criticism. It is endeavoring to mobilize the last mechanic and the last machine shop for war production. It is going to build merchant vessels of its own, in addition to those now being built for Britain. It is arranging for the establishment of a steel industry to use the scrap steel of western Canada. It is launching a salvage campaign which is expected to reclaim $20,000,000 worth of goods now wasted yearly. It is reorganizing the production of airplanes and guns, concerning which criticism has been heaviest.

Finally, it has raised its annual war budget from $1,300,000,000 to $1,450,000,000 which, in terms of the United States' national income, would represent an expenditure of over $21,000,000,000.

Several of these new policies represent a complete change of the Government's views. For example, not long ago the Government told the House of Commons that every available machine shop in the country was at work. This was vigorously denied by some of the Government's critics, and particularly members of Parliament for British Columbia, where the newspapers insist the available man and machine power is not nearly all mobilized yet.

Committee Set Up

After hearing this complaint repeated many times, the Government finally set up a committee representing itself, the British Government and local industry to survey the whole industrial capacity of western Canada anew. This committee will seek to put every possible machine shop to work in making such things as machine tools.

At the same time, the Government arranged for the establishment of a steel mill which will utilize the 70,000 tons of scrap iron which has accumulated all over western Canada since this country stopped shipping this vital war material to Japan. Private interests, under a deal with the Government, will build this mill in or near Vancouver to provide a permanent center for the processing of scrap iron, largely wasted or shipped abroad in the past. Canada will need this steel and every other ounce of steel it can get before the war is much older.

The Government has changed its shipbuilding program also, under strong pressure. Up to now it has opposed the construction of merchant ships to be operated by Canada, having witnessed the financial failure of the Government merchant fleet, built in the last war. Now C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, tells Parliament that in addition to building merchant ships for Britain, the Government will build a fleet on its own account, the size to be determined by a new investigation into manpower and materials, now under way. The great bottleneck here, Mr. Howe says, is trained artisans. Canada could use thousands of experienced shipyard workers if it could get them.

Every shipyard in the country is at work already on Government contracts. Since the war began Canada has laid down the keels of 104 steel ships and 380 wooden ships. Among them is a fleet of some 60 corvettes—a cross between a destroyer and a mine sweeper. How many ships have been completed, the Government does not say, for obvious military reasons. The next project will be the building of destroyers, for which the Government is borrowing expert British workers.

The output of ships from now on, Mr. Howe says, will be limited only by the available manpower and by the ability of the shipbuilding interests to train men.

Plane Output Lags

In the airplane industry the Government has frankly admitted its disappointment at finding production three months behind expectations. It is re-organizing Federal Aircraft, the Government-owned corporation which supervises private firms in the manufacture of the bombing planes which will be needed by the advanced courses of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

While the Government has refused to give out any information on the manufacture of guns, it has put the gun industries under new direction. H. J. Carmichael, drafted from the automobile industry to manage the gun program, reported by radio to the Canadian people a few days ago that 14 types of guns and 10 types of carriages or mountings were either in production or would be shortly. These include two types of anti-aircraft guns and two types of field guns.

The increase of the war budget from $1,300,000,000 to $1,450,000,000 caused no particular surprise. And most Canadians would not be surprised if the present estimate were found to be far too low. In addition to this burden, the Canadian people must provide at least $400,000,000 to repatriate securities held by Britain, which will use them to purchase war goods here.

The total cost of the war is thus up to the two-billion-dollar mark for the current year on a national income of 5.3 billions, and if the cost of civil government is added, Canadians will have to supply at least three billions to the state this year, well over half their income.

Dutch Indies Likely To Buy U. S. Planes

By the Associated Press

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, March 13

A bill for appropriation of $6,000,000 for the purchase of American airplanes was placed before the Peoples Council yesterday as one item in the new $16,000,000 defense program. Passage appeared to be certain.

By the Canadian Press

Sydney, Australia, March 13

Australia spent an estimated £85,000,000 on war purchases in the first eight months of 1940, a Treasury statement quoted by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation has disclosed.

Experts From Britain

OTTAWA, March 13 (AP)—A few experienced British shipbuilders are on the way to Canada to assist in construction of destroyers, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe has reported to the House of Commons.

In answer to protests that greater use could be made of shipbuilding facilities on both the East and West Coasts, Mr. Howe disclosed the coming of British experts and added that the destroyer program was being "pushed along" as fast as possible.

The Minister told the House he believed 20,000 men now were at work in shipyards, but the Government still found it impossible to keep Halifax and Saint John, N. B., shipyards on a 24-hour basis because of labor shortages.

Canada Appreciative of Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 13 — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, last night, expressed the profound appreciation of Parliament and Canadian people at passage of the Lease-Lend Act at Washington.

"The signature of the President of the United States of the Lease-Lend bill," he said, "after its passage by large majorities in the House of Representatives and the Senate, will stand throughout time as one of the milestones of freedom. It points the way to ultimate and certain victory."

The Premier emphasized that the friendship of the United States was strengthened by old ties of sympathy and new ties of practical understanding has been organized and mobilized upon the side of freedom. The people of Canada, Mr. King said, have never doubted what the great-hearted people of the United States would do.

"Of their own free will and by their own decision the American people have spoken in words which tyrants and freemen alike will understand," he declared. "It is as though by one short enactment the world's conscience has condemned the wanton aggressors who have placed freedom, Christianity and civilization in jeopardy." It is in no sense a belittling of the magnificent effort of Britain and the nations of the British Commonwealth to say that the aid, cooperation and limitless resources of the United States definitely insure final victory."

"We in Canada," he concluded his statement which was punctuated by outbursts of applause from the House, "may feel more than a little pride in the share we have had in bringing about the closer relationship between the United States and the British Commonwealth which will, I believe, seal the spiritual union of free people everywhere out of which we may hope to build an enduring new world order."

De Gaulle Grateful

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French" movement, thanked the United States for passage of the British-aid bill in a radiocast over the British radio yesterday.

"In the name of the French nation, I thank the United States for the decision she has taken," said General de Gaulle, whose speech in French was recorded and translated by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"This decision means that the United States has passed judgment, once and for all, that the tyranny of dictators constitutes the greatest danger and infamy which ever have menaced the world."

Asserting that those who believed the role of France in the war was terminated were "sadly mistaken," General de Gaulle added:

"France will live, to the misfortune of those who believed in subjugation, in collaboration. . . ."

Soviet Arsenal

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—The Budapest radio in a Hungarian language radiocast heard by NBC said yesterday that Soviet Russia will become the "arsenal for totalitarianism" and will play the same "arsenal" role for Germany that the United States is playing for England.

The radio said its information came from "authoritative sources." An agreement between Germany and Russia, it added, provided for Germany to establish a number of large munition factories inside Russia, where they will be inaccessible to British bombers because of Russia's neutrality.

The arrangement also will place German factories, technicians, and machines near the source of Russia's raw materials, the radio said.

Reds Evaluate War

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP)—The Soviet Navy organ Red Fleet said today the war "is taking the form of a contest between the world's two strongest capitalistic industrial machines, the Anglo-American and the German—a contest for speed, quantity and quality in the production of war weapons."

Commenting upon the enactment of the lend-lease bill in Washington, the newspaper said "it is clear that we are facing a tendency toward the creation of a unified military machine."

Greek Opinion

ATHENS, March 13 (AP)—The Greek newspaper Kathimerini, commenting today on the United States' military aid bill, declared editorially that in addition to extending material aid, "American help will go as far as dispatching military forces to Europe if necessary."

The paper said the legislation "constitutes in substance the entry of the United States into the war which the free nations are waging for their own liberties and the liberties of all other nations in the world."

Maurois at Buffalo U.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13 (AP) Andre Maurois, French novelist and historian, has been appointed to the University of Buffalo's visiting chair in French. He will conduct three courses during April and May.

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New Industrial Era Transforms the West

By Nate R. White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Some day an amazing story will be told of how mobilized industry invaded the peaceful forests of the West, how it settled on the wooded, placid shores of Puget Sound, how it descended on the grassy banks of the Columbia, how it bordered choppy, white-capped San Francisco Bay with a ring of steel and concrete. How it spread over the sun-warmed, palm-shaded valleys of Southern California, how it boomed the leisure-loving city of San Diego, and turned the sand dunes of the Pacific shore into ordered rows of tan barrack homes for thousands of marching men.

That will be a saga. Today only a terse, statsitical frame can adequately focus the ever-widening diorama of the West's new era of industrialization. If it is startling that 16 per cent of the Nation's defense contracts have been let in this newest of its industrial regions and that Pacific Coast firms hold orders from Great Britain and the United States for defense goods worth $3,107,675,000, it must be equally interesting that these goods are being turned out from rural areas, newly opened up, and from flatlands dredged out of swamps.

With California second only to New Jersey in the extent of its contribution to the national preparedness effort and with Washington only eighth, it must become at once apparent that a $3,000,000,000 program, concentrated in the Pacific Coast Statse, is not only invading new areas but transforming old ones. Altogether a completely new West, a highly industrialized, a highly efficient, a highly productive West is emerging.

Aluminum Plants

On the Columbia, where once only the annual rush of salmon upstream and the downrush of logs and the songs of lumberjacks guiding them to mills announced a new spring, today mills are whirring bringing an entirely new era to this beautiful stream. Besides the big new aluminum plant of the Aluminum Company of America on a rural site on the Columbia, there will soon be two more aluminum plants. Planned by the Reynolds Metal Company of Richmond, Va., they will produce 4,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year.

On San Francisco Bay which promises to become the heart of a great new national industrial center, a $9,250,000 magnesium reduction plant will soon be operating. Being built by the Permanente Corporation of California it will produce 12,000 to 15,000 tons of magnesium annually.

An arm of San Francisco Bay, known as Suisun Bay will see a new $5,000,000 addition to the plant of the Columbia Steel Corporation at Pittsburg.

Plane Factory Expands

All of these developments are in addition to the expansion programs already undertaken and partially completed by the Boeing Aircraft Company at Seattle, Wash., and by the important aircraft companies which are spreading over the valleys near Los Angeles. They are in addition to the expansions at San Francisco Bay shipyards and at the Navy's shipyards, not only on the Bay, but on Puget Sound, and at San Diego.

This great diorama of the new industrialization of the West is tersely and statistically framed in the current Bank of America Business Review, one of the most complete statement available on conditions in the West. It breaks the West's new contracts up as follows:

Defense Work for the United States

Aircraft	$781,000,000
Naval ships	1,100,296,000
Construction projects	232,298,000
Other defense work	45,884,000
Merchant vessels	198,198,000
	$2,357,676,000

Contracts for Great Britain and others

Aircraft (est.)	$700,000,000
Cargo vessels	50,000,000
	$750,000,000
Grand total	$3,107,676,000

Lumber Production Gains

To keep up with the demand for lumber at Army cantonments, for industry's expansion programs, and for the private home-building which is accompanying the industrial transformation of the West, Pacific Coast lumber mills are producing lumber at the weekly rate of 150,095,000 board feet. Cement production is ahead of its position a year ago by 50 per cent. Pulp mills, benefitted by a lack of foreign competition, have reached new highs. So says the Business Review.

Despite curtailment of foreign order, farmers in the 11 Western States received in 1940, the Review declares, a total of $1,512,000 for their products, the second highest farm income in a decade. California farmers received 43 per cent of the entire Far Western farm income or $650,410,000, ranking this State second only to Iowa.

Naturally all of this sweeping upturn is having wide effect on employment. More men are employed in West Coast factories and payrolls are higher than ever before in the West's history, the Review discloses. It adds that the peak has by no means been attained. It shows that the January, 1941, level of employment in California was more than 50 per cent above the 1929 average, while payrolls were 64 per cent greater.

The unfortunate feature of all the development as the Business Review points out is that this industrial program is "artificial in origin, bootstrap in character, destructive rather than constructive in long-time economic effect, a temporary hashish at best." It hopes that wage-earners and businessmen alike will maintain sufficient self-restraint in expansions and purchases to avoid a repetition of the economic slump following the expansion in the previous World War.

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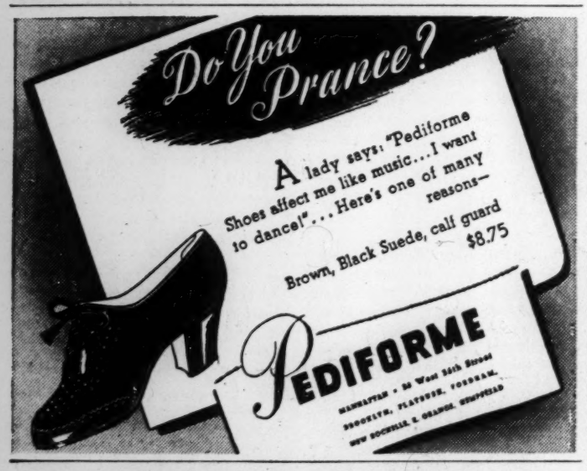
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America: Slave or Free?

9 *Two Objectives in Propaganda: One Education; Another Conquest*

"Force your Government to make peace or drive it out. Cease fire! Hoist the White Flag! Gather together one and all and demonstrate for peace."

The German radio was carrying its war of demoralization to France.

"England is ripe for invasion. Britain is being drawn closer to a yawning abyss. You are a doomed island on a doomed ship."

The German radio was carrying its war of demoralization to Britain.

"It's a good business to be on good terms with the winner. Get ready to capitalize on the big trade boom coming to Europe after this war. Don't back the wrong horse."

The German radio was carrying its war of demoralization to the United States.

The French could listen. The British can listen. Americans can listen. No citizen anywhere in the world who can turn the dial of his radio is today outside the war zone. The radio, plus the news reel, plus the modern press provide total communications for total war on an unparalleled scale.

Today in Germany it is a crime punishable by death to listen to a foreign broadcast. It is unsafe not to listen to the Nazi broadcasts. When a plebiscite is held in Germany only Hitler may go on the air. The choice is between Hitler—or else.

The radio and the news reel are potentially the most powerful human integrative instruments which men possess. The struggle today between dictatorship and democracy is to determine which of these forces is to be used to free men or enslave them.

Slave Way

When Herr Hitler goes on the air, he intends to be listened to. And he is. That is taken care of. And he puts on a good performance.

Two days before the German nation was asked to show whether it liked the policies of its new Chancellor in 1933, Herr Hitler made a typically imposing use of radio. The program originated in the Siemens electrical plant at Berlin. While the buzz of machinery from the long assembly lines of the factory and the shriek of accompanying sirens went out over the ether, Dr. Goebbels introduced the Führer, who, standing astride a dynamo, surrounded by workmen, spoke for some 45 minutes.

Under dictatorship radio is a one-way contact with the people. There is no talking back.

The choice is to listen to the official broadcasts voluntarily or to listen to them some other way. Listening is made compulsory by many methods.

Special broadcasts are arranged for factory workers, who at their lunch hour are divided up and instructed where they shall eat. There's no way to switch the dial! There were 297 such broadcasts during the first eight months of 1937.

Watch Kept on Private Homes

For the most important broadcasts—Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, etc.—work is halted, shops are closed, traffic is stopped, and it is estimated that 75 per cent of the people are set to listening. Nazi scouts are constantly checking up all over the country to see that the radios are on in private homes.

Why? Because, in the words of Herr Dressler-Andress, President of the Reich Radio Chamber, the governing unit for all broadcasting, totalitarianism recognized "nothing that is unpolitical" and is determined to put an end to any exploring of the truth, to the discussion of both sides of any question.

Under Naziism both the manufacture and distribution of radios and the manufacture and distribution of ideas are in the complete control of the Government. Private initiative in either field is "democratic decadence." That is the objective of Gleichschaltung, which, freely translated, is the standardization of human beings. Motion pictures and the theater are used for the same purpose.

Radio is totalitarianism's first instrument of aggression, whether it be Hitler calling upon the Austrians to desert their Government, Goebbels stirring the Sudetens to revolt, Göring warning Norway that Britain is about to violate its frontier, Mussolini seeking to lash the Arabs into revolt or Stalin preparing Finland to be protected.

Conquering From Within

"Our strategy," Herr Hitler frankly says, "is to destroy the enemy from within, to conquer him through himself. Mental confusion, contradictions of feeling, indecisiveness, panic—these are our weapons."

Berlin uses Americans to broadcast to America as it uses Britishers to broadcast to Britain as it used Frenchmen to broadcast to France.

On shortwave Germany has been giving North America about 11 hours of programs a day since the war. They are chatty, friendly, folksy programs; dialogues between "Fritz and Fred," the Friendly Quarrelers, and "Jim and Johnny," and "Dear Harry"—put on by Fred W. Kaltenback, a native of Waterloo, Iowa, who speaks with a genuine midwestern drawl; E. D. Ward, alias Edward L. Delany of Blenview, Ill.; Dr. Otto Koischwitz, formerly of Hunter College faculty; Constance Drexel of Philadelphia, and Gertrude Hahn of German-American origin.

These programs warned the United States not to change its Neutrality Act, advised against aiding Britain, charged the New York Times with being an alien newspaper, challenged Senator Key Pittman to prove that Naziism felt anything but friendliness for the United States, and advised Americans to oppose their Government's foreign policies.

Russia Uses Diverse Tongues

Russia does it too—in 62 languages and dialects; and before Stalin and Hitler were comrades dealt at length in German on the barbarism of the Reich and the great intellectual freedom of the U. S. S. R. Radio in Russia is completely operated by the State and for the State as it is in Italy.

There is resistance to radio regimentation.

From neutral countries and from Britain powerful stations carry programs in German to Germans who dare to listen. Many do. In not a few homes a radio tuned to a Nazi broadcast will be going full blast in the parlor, while a shortwave set bringing the foreign news is heard in a closet.

These broadcasts are the voice of freedom trying to break through the armor of totalitarianism.

Free Way

Nobody kept Wendell Willkie from hurling everything in the book at the New Deal when he was campaigning for the Presidency. The election was in the midst of painful and perilous times. The candidates on all sides regularly addressed the Nation over the air. The American people heard them out—and decided.

When the most consequential legislative issue of 1941, the lend-lease bill, was before Congress, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, and spokesman for the President, and Norman Thomas, Socialist and pacifist, frankly and forcibly debated the methods, the purposes, and the prospects of aid to Britain on "America's Town Meeting of the Air" and afterward some thousands of listener groups gathered throughout the country to continue the discussion far into the night.

When the Government asked Congress to vote the first peacetime universal draft in American history, radio's vigorous "University of Chicago Round Table" enabled its millions of listeners to stop, look, and listen. They talked it over, seeking to explore the truth whatever side it should support. America listened—and decided.

When controversy over President Hoover's plans to feed Hitler's conquered countries was at its peak, Lyman Bryson's "People's Platform" unhesitatingly called to its conversational dinner table the able exponents of all sides and shared their views freely, informally, candidly, with the radio audience.

Real Competition in Broadcasting

The United States is today the home of the only free, private competitive broadcasting system. It sells plenty of cereal and soap, but it distributes more constructive controversy, more impartial news, more enlightening discussion, more well-played music, and more talented entertainment per square wave-length than anywhere in the world.

With American radio the listener is supreme. With the American listener news is supreme. On a wide basis of testing, radio's statisticians say something like 75 per cent of all listeners like news programs best.

The American listener gets the news, not funneled out by the Government but available from every news agency and the broadcasting companies' own network of competent news men, every hour morning, noon and night, free of charge for the turn of the dial. One chain completed 2,081 pickups from 26 foreign countries, and as never before the world is to America's listening audience its very own oyster sitting on the armchair of 30,000,000 radio families owning 50,000,000 radio sets in their homes and in their automobiles.

Audible and Visible Journalism

In a word the radio, plus the news reel, constitute an audible and a visual journalism of incalculable influence. Though other factors have been present, the ascendant growth of radio listening during the past two decades has been accompanied by a 100 per cent increase in national voting. The radio has increased the spread of knowledge, the speed by which it is available. It has gained a listening public never heretofore available to the newspaper, although newspaper circulations have continued to mount. It has increased public awareness, it has heightened political consciousness.

The freedom of radio, though licensed by the Government since limited wavelengths permit only limited broadcasting, is as guaranteed by the American Constitution as is the freedom of the press. Its free use is part of democracy's foundation and part of its security.

The news reel may well be equal to radio as a means of forming a democracy's judgment.

Movies Play Important Role

Probably the movies in both entertainment and news are more responsive to public taste than is the radio. Certainly the impact of the current news reels are overwhelmingly pro-aid-to-Britain.

The reason would seem to be that majority action is majority news. In entertainment the movies are pro-defense, anti-Nazi and are producing some films of social content.

Apart from Robert E. Sherwood's moral and intellectual leadership and his incomparable plea to the spirit of free men in "There Shall Be No Night," the American stage has lately been almost sterile as the voice of literature and art. Elmer Rice's "Flight to the West" and Philip Barry's "Liberty Jones" help but not redeem the record.

But whether the arts are provocative or quiescent, their freedom is democracy's first concern. Their freedom prevails in America of 1941.

There is no doubt but that the press, the radio, the news reel, the motion picture, the stage are instruments of powerful propaganda under democracy as well as under dictatorship.

Propaganda under the totalitarian state, says Goebbels, "has only one object, to conquer the masses."

Propaganda under the democratic state has only one object, to inform the masses.

Under dictatorship there is only one propaganda. There is no choice.

Under democracy there are many propagandas; there is competitive propaganda. The choice is with the people. The decision is with the people.

Under dictatorship the radio is a one-way channel from one source disseminating one side of the news for one purpose.

Under democracy a free radio, like a free press, represents the intrinsic right of the people to access to the news and the views of all sides. It is a possession of a free people. Its impairment is a blow, its improvement is a gain for democracy.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Chinese Wall Cramps Press in Germany

Continued from Page 1

role, avoiding friction with the German authorities as much as possible and still write useful stories. It is a question of a different sense of how best to serve American readers.

There are two primary limitations on what they can report. There is a list of banned subjects which has increased steadily since the beginning of the war, some specified and some understood. They cannot report military information which might aid the other side. This includes troop movements, the whereabouts of high military or government officials and the extent, location and time of bombing damage. There is a changing category of subjects which cannot be treated on the ground that they might present Germany in an unfavorable light to the outside world.

Chinese Wall of Secrecy

This last category is sometimes rather broad. At one time we were forbidden to "speculate" on economic plans for the organization of the so-called German New Order in Europe. One also does not, on pain of expulsion, suggest that there is any friction in German-Russian relations or tell the true story of German amusement and even satisfaction over Italy's military misfortunes. Nor would one dare write from inside Germany about the so-called "mercy killings" which are emptying the hospitals, sanitariums, and special homes for the infirm, aged, and insane.

The other main limitation is the difficulty of obtaining information. There is a Chinese wall of secrecy which separates not only foreign correspondents, but also most of the German people, from differences of opinion, plans, decisions and feuds in the highest official quarters. No other country in the world except perhaps Russia has been so successful in shutting off public scrutiny from affairs within the Government. Important information is so thoroughly controlled at the source that surprisingly little control is necessary, from the German official point of view, over what is written by foreign correspondents. Further, the Propaganda Ministry likes to claim that it exercises no censorship. To support this claim it abstains from the more obvious forms of censorship.

Actually everything is of course censored in the sense that any correspondent trespassing on forbidden ground is liable to immediate expulsion. Since the war began there have been eight American correspondents who were either expelled outright, withdrawn by their papers under pressure to avert actual expulsion, or refused permission to return to Germany when they had left for an intended short time.

The only real difference between the German system and a formalized press censorship is that it is mechanically possible to send out anything the correspondent feels free to write. In sending a cable dispatch for my paper, I pick up a registered telephone, call Switzerland and dictate what I choose over the telephone without submitting it first to any censor. From Switzerland it is radioed to the United States.

Undoubtedly someone usually listens in on the telephone line. But I never heard of a connection being cut during the telephoning of the dispatch—something which happens constantly in Rome. On occasions the connection to some countries has been temporarily suspended. But when a call goes through it is uninterrupted. The punishment, whether expulsion or only a warning, comes after what has been written appears in print.

The constant threat of expulsion of course acts as a tight curb on what is written.

Close Control of Radio

Radio broadcasts are much more severly controlled than newspaper dispatches. Three censors—one each from the High Command, the Foreign Office, and the Propaganda Ministry—sit in judgment over every radio script before it can be delivered. Every word must be written well in advance and no deviation from the approved text is allowed. This censorship is extremely severe and is exercised with an eye to general effect as well as specific statements.

For example, the word "Nazi" is not permitted in radio broadcasts. I have had official published statements by high Nazi officials cut out of a radio script on the ground that it would make a bad impression on foreign listeners. The scenes with the radio censors are sometimes painful. When you listen to Henry Flannery of CBS or Charles Lanius of NBC from Berlin remember that they are saying not what they would like to say, or even what is publicly known and published in Berlin, but only that portion which the censors permit them to say. Their job is the hardest of all the American correspondents in Berlin, and it has been getting progressively harder ever since the war began.

Several of the most capable of the American correspondents have been expelled or have left of their own or their newspaper's volition. Ralph Barnes of the New York Herald Tribune was expelled for writing too frankly about Russo-German relations. Otto Tolischus of the New York Times was withdrawn under pressure because he knew too much about German war resources to suit the High Command. Wallace R. Deuel of the Chicago Daily News, William L. Shirer of Columbia Broadcasting, Sigrid Schultz of the Chicago Tribune—all Americans of outstanding ability and integrity—have chosen to leave.

Elected Against Orders

But there are several of equal ability still remaining. The integrity of American journalism seldom received a higher tribute than when the Foreign Correspondents Association unanimously elected Frederick Oechsner, chief of the United Press Berlin Bureau, as its president regardless of an order from Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that under no circumstances should an American be allowed to hold the position.

Mr. Oechsner, who has since been made the Central European manager of the United Press, himself received the ultimatum at the Foreign Office and declined to accept it. Italian correspondents had been called to their Embassy and instructed to help oppose Mr. Oechsner's election, yet when the ballots were counted he received every vote cast—and there were Italians and Japanese present.

When the next election approached German officialdom was more subtle. Instead of delivering a formal ultimatum it was intimated that all privileges of foreign correspondents would be withdrawn—including the right to import extra food from abroad—if an American were elected. Having established his point at the previous election Mr. Oechsner withdrew his candidacy rather than inflict a choice on the other correspondents between journalistic independance and their palates. A neutral Swedish correspondent was elected in his place.

This is just one example of the type of friction constantly harassing the American press corps, and also of how much the other less independent foreign correspondents respect the independance and integrity of the Americans.

All of these Americans mentioned and others too numerous to name individually have withstood every kind of pressure during their years in Berlin. Some have been offered outright money. Others have been told that such "scoops" as private interviews with Herr Hitler would be their reward if they would change the tone of their writing about Germany. The buying of foreign correspondents is of course a well known fact in Berlin. A Government official once told me with amusement and candor the methods and rates of payment of some. The fact that the Americans cannot be bought has baffled them and also won their respect. They have little respect indeed for those they do buy.

Subtle Type of Pressure

One of the more subtle devices employed in influencing correspondents is to offer them access to important information in advance of their competitors. At one time all officials of the Propaganda Ministry were under orders to see to it that a certain news agency obtained important information at least an hour ahead of its competitor. This technique is also employed in reverse as punishment for writings considered unfriendly or too frank.

I was excluded from all trips to the front line during the fighting in France and the Low countries as punishment for my account of conditions in Denmark just after the German invasion, a story which seemed to pain them more than anything else at that period. But "punishments" like this—shared by numbers of one's colleagues—are worn as a badge of honor in the craft.

In assessing news from Germany care should be taken to determine whether it comes from a bona fide American correspondent working for an American news agency or newspaper. There are Americans in Berlin working for German news or propaganda agencies, just as there are British citizens still carrying British passports who are doing the same.

The German short wave radio station has three known American citizens working for it and broadcasting to the United States.

Comment on Radiocasters

Fred Kaltenbach of Waterloo, Iowa, is the most effective from the German point of view because he is the most sincere. He is a convinced Nazi and makes no attempt to hide his beliefs or the fact that he is on their pay roll. He is engaging in personality and has courage—something rare in people who change their national loyalties. Because he is a sincere Nazi the Nazis pay him less than those whose services are obtained only by cash consideration, and show him fewer favors.

For some reason Kaltenbach was not invited to Compiègne when the armistice terms were being drafted, although he was in Paris that day. He wanted to be there, hitch hiked his way to the historic spot, and "gate crashed" the ceremony. He was caught by armed guards three times during the day and forcibly ejected, but worked his way back each time. He writes his own scripts.

E. D. Ward, whose real name is Edward Leopold Delaney, American-born former actor, also writes his own scripts but goes in for more obvious propaganda than Kaltenbach. Mr. Delaney, alias Ward, did me the honor of devoting two pages of a German propaganda sheet entitled "American Views" to an effort to discredit

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

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Aid by U. S. Speeds British Offensive

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 13—Public opinion here in its assessment of the significance of United States aid to Britain has undergone a transformation overnight.

It is impressed, not only with President Roosevelt's naming of the huge specific sum of $7,000,000,000 as an initial American outlay for defense of democracy, but also with the speed of the President's action in behalf of the Allies.

To use the colloquial phrase of the man in the street which I have heard on all sides today, the new turn in events in the United States "makes one sit up and take notice that something is coming over the Atlantic after all."

Striking Contrast in Attitude

This is in striking contrast to the attitude verging on cynicism which prevailed fairly widely here as the Senate debate on the lend-lease bill dragged on, and concrete help looked more theoretical and distant than ever.

It is recognized here that United States war production still has a long way to go before its effect on combat could become decisive, and that the critical problem of transporting a growing volume of war material and food across the Atlantic remains to be met.

Nevertheless, the realism of happenings in Washington in the past few days has greatly increased British confidence in the United States' desire and ability to see the Allies through to victory.

[With new and more and more powerful bombers thrown into the assault, a well-placed source told the Associated Press today that as a result of passage of the British aid bill, "we now are able to launch a really offensive war."

Britain, he added, is in a position to open up with everything it has because it does not have to worry now about where it is to get more war equipment or how it is going to pay for it.

"We were not able to risk exhausting our reserves before because we had quite frankly reached the point where we just didn't have the money for replacing on a cash-and-carry basis," the informant added. "It kept us penuriously defensive."

His assertion was borne out further by the fact that, within 48 hours after President Roosevelt signed the bill, the British also counter-punched German night attackers with hordes of new night fighters, heavier barrages and "other devices."]

Meanwhile Prime Minister Winston Churchill's expression of gratitude to the United States for its "inspiring act of faith" in the allied cause included a forward-looking interpretation of the United States role in world affairs beyond the immediate war period.

Just as the House of Commons yesterday cheered most unprecedently at the end of every sentence in Mr. Churchill's brief tribute to the United States and at his confidence that Americans have now undertaken to share the responsibility and burden of enforcing the "rights and laws upon which a healthy and advancing civilization can alone be erected," so today many ordinary citizens in Britain are applauding what they interpret as a new pledge by the United States not only to secure a British victory, but to end a period of American political isolation from the rest of the world.

Britain, it is widely felt, can face more confidently the ordeal of the months ahead now that Mr. Churchill has given such a categorical assurance that the Lend-Lease Act marks a vital new chapter in Anglo-American relations.

While the main theme of editorial comment in British newspapers today is that United States aid to Britain must in the long run be decisive to an Allied victory, attention is also focused beyond a mere success of arms to an era of reconstruction.

The stark realities of the war have shown Americans, says the Daily Telegraph, that "nations cannot contract out of the danger of world domination; only by standing together and aiding each other in the defense of freedom can they be safe."

A New "Magna Charta"

The Times, of London, calling passage of the Lend-Lease Act a turning point hardly less significant than United States entry into the war in 1917, says:

"By this act America has proclaimed to the world the determination that Hitler shall not triumph and has asserted her power to make good this resolve."

In this connection welcome assurances were heard in parliamentary lobbies that the British Government will take every opportunity to make known in enemy countries and occupied territories the significance of the new "Magna Charta" for the Allied cause in the war and for the future of the world.

Yugoslavia Asks for Delay Before Signing With Axis

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 13 (AP)—Yugoslavia, the last Balkan State uncommitted to either of the great belligerents, has agreed "in principle" to sign up with the German-Italian-Japanese alliance, Government circles said yesterday, but wants more time before the pen is put irrevocably to the paper.

After hours of urgent conferences, Regent Prince Paul and his advisers were understood to have declined to give in, but made these counter-proposals to the German demands:

1. That Yugoslavia sign immediately only a declaration of friendship with Germany and thus be allowed a transition period, before going all the way, to try to modify pro-British sentiment in this country in an effort to avoid possible internal trouble.

2. That the German and Yugoslav Governments have a further discussion of Nazi demands for the demobilization of the Yugoslavian Army, for a guarantee that the Yugoslavs will make "no military moves," and for the right to pass troops through southeastern Yugoslavia from Bulgaria into Greece.

This form of capitulation, it was understood, was made upon representations by military leaders to Prince Paul that military resistance was impossible since the country is all but surrounded by Axis areas.

Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar-Markovic will go to Berlin soon, it was said, to put the compromise formula before the Nazis.

The Premier cancelled a long list of engagements for Friday.

The full list of the German demands, as reported here by a neutral diplomat, was this:

1. Demobilization of the Yugoslav Army—against which it was understood the Army High Command was strongly arguing.

2. Complete German control of the country's economic life, transport and communication.

3. The Nazis to have the right to ship war material through Yugoslavia, presumably reserving the lines in Bulgaria and Rumania for the movement of troops.

4. Germany to have the right to pass troops through this country if deemed necessary—apparently a hard condition to the government here.

5. Yugoslavia formally to sign the Axis Pact.

Matsuoka's Plans

TOKYO, March 13 (AP)—The belief that Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka will be joined by the German Ambassador to Tokyo, Gen. Eugen Ott, on his current trip to Berlin was strengthened by reports that Mr. Matsuoka planned two aerial hops to hasten his arrival in Harbin.

General Ott arrived in Harbin Wednesday, according to Domei, Japanese news agency.

Newspapers today reported that Mr. Matsuoka and his party, after leaving Tokyo by train last night, would fly from Osaka to Taikyu, Korea, then go by rail to Keijo, Korea, and by plane again to Hsinking. There the party planned to board a train arriving in Harbin Saturday at 10 p. m.

The press made much of Mr. Matsuoka's departure as a news story but expressed little editorial enthusiasm, simply reiterating that the purpose of the trip was to explain Japan's "true purpose" to its Axis partners.

More Oil for Nazis

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 13 (AP)—Fourteen German oil specialists are due here Monday to aid Rumanian authorities in a campaign to increase the country's oil production 20 per cent over the previous maximum.

Germany, which draws most of its war fuel from Rumania, has proposed an increase from the present daily average of 1,300 carloads to 2,000. Plans call for sinking 150 wells during 1941.

Censorship Eased On Press in France

VICHY, France, March 13 (AP)—The Government lifted censorship of French reporters of domestic newspapers yesterday for the first time since the war began, but held publishers accountable for printing only what official policy permits.

The action followed huge increases in the circulation of Swiss newspapers and complaints from the public that French newspapers lacked real information.

French reporters hereafter will be able to write what they please, but newspapers may be suspended if articles disapproved by the Government are printed.

Government officials said they had no reason to regret lifting of the censorship on foreign correspondents last Jan. 20.

Turkey's Defenses

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 13 (AP)—The Government newspaper Ulus today termed Turkish defenses "adequate in the face of all eventualities" and called on the public to remain calm. Similar statements were printed by the newspaper Ikdam.

Soon to Soar Over Atlantic

Giant New Super Clipper Takes Form

First of the Boeing 314-A Clipper planes being built for Pan American Airways far in advance of schedule

Six Super-Clippers to Fly Before 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Six new Boeing super-Clippers, ordered by Pan-American Airways, are being prepared, months ahead of their original schedule, to take their place on the world's airways before the end of this year. First of the great 42-ton flying boats is expected to be in the air this month.

Construction on the Clippers is being accelerated for two good reasons. One is to clear the Boeing plant for production of flying fortresses. Equally important, even as a wartime measure, is to use these ships to expand trans-Atlantic passenger and mail service.

While work on the planes is being speeded up and they are moving right along down the assembly line, their construction can no more be hurried than can actual shipbuilding. Each hull as it appears in its gig encased in tall scaffolding has much of the ponderosity of a ship being built.

So big are the flying boats that the hull must be trundled outside on the dock where the wings, tail surfaces, hydro-stabilizers and engines are attached. Here in its beaching gear with cranes and workmen handling it, the Clipper is again a matter of shipbuilding.

Known officially as Model 314-A, the new super-Clippers are of the same basic size and design as the Boeing Model 314 now in use. But they have the improvements that make them "super," new engine-propellor combination, increased fuel capacity and interior improvements.

Engines in the super-Clippers are Wright Cyclones with 1,600 horsepower per engine available for quicker take-off. Propellors have been increased 10 inches in diameter. Fuel tanks built into the hydro-stabilizers of the new ships hold an additional 1,200 gallons of fuel. This gives them a total capacity of 6,400 gallons which means that the new Clippers have a greater non-stop cruising range, amounting to more than 4,000 miles.

Clipper users will notice several new features in the ship's interiors. By a rearrangement of the seats the night time sleeping capacity has been increased and space found for a galley at the front of the passenger quarters. New interior decorative treatment includes a new fabric into which has been woven a design of the map of the world.

The new ships are presumably intended for the trans-Atlantic airways. Recent news dispatches, however, speak of the purchase from Pan-American of three of them for use in maintaining British Empire communications and it is understood here that these boats are being tentatively earmarked for Britain.

Chinese Wall in Reich Cramps Foreign Writers

(Continued from Page 3)

my account of Denmark under the German heel. Like the Propaganda Ministry which took me to task over the same story, he completely ignored every factual statement in my account and devoted his efforts to a single sentence at the end which he falsely interpreted and then attacked. The Propaganda Ministry, in protesting the same story, had stated that everything in the story was true, but objected that its general tone was unfriendly. The facts were.

Constance Drexel sells only her American accent to the Nazis. They write her scripts for her and she reads what they hand her. At least this is what she told me herself.

About Lord Haw-Haw

As for Britishers working in Berlin. Capt. Baillie-Stewart, formerly of the Seaforth Highlanders, did some broadcasting for the Germans at the beginning of the war, but he was somewhat irregular in keeping his broadcast hours and was finally dismissed. William Joyce, known to English radio listeners as Lord Haw-Haw, has some of the virtues of Fred Kaltenbach. He is sincere enough to have renounced his British nationality and taken out German citizenship before he started broadcasting for them. Joyce also showed enough courage to remain upstairs at the radio station during air raids and watch them with some American broadcasters while every German who could was safely in the shelters far below.

I have been asked several times since my return to America why American correspondents remain in Berlin when the pressure on them is so great and they cannot tell the whole story. The answer is the same that applies to the American Embassy in Berlin. No matter what the limitations both are able still to send out much valuable information. America is better informed, even though not fully informed, of what is going on in Germany than it would be if both groups were withdrawn.

If diplomatic relations were severed Germany would have a decided advantage. It has facilities for obtaining American information which would continue even after official severance and the withdrawal of diplomatic and press representatives. America is better served by continuance—at least for the present.

The lot of the American correspondents there is not a pleasant or a comfortable one. They are performing an unpleasant, and often thankless task at personal risk—as far as those still there is concerned—for the sake of getting some information through to the American public. And they are rendering a real service.

Do the Germans really like Hitler . . . Goring . . . Goebbels? The men who rule Nazi Germany are the subject of Mr. Harsch's next article.

'Citizen of World' Interned

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, March 13 (AP)—A German seafarer who has ranged over the South Seas and the Pacific since the World War when, as a farmer here, he was interned as an enemy alien, arrived in Napier harbor with a home-made passport and manifestations of good will.

From his 32-foot ketch, which has touched shores as distant as British Columbia and the State of Washington, flew his own flag in token of his avowed independence of nationality.

On the passport he composed somewhat lyrically to replace German credentials he says he tossed overboard at the outbreak of war, he proclaimed himself a "citizen of the world" and bespoke "protection under the good will of the world."

The port authorities were impressed by the literary nature of the passport held by the skipper, George John Dibben, born in Kiel, Germany.

But they sealed his vessel, the Te Rapunga, and put him right back where he was in the last war—an internment camp.

A New Zealand newspaper darkly suggested that "from the very nature of his arrival Dibben and his yacht could have been in position to assist prowling Nazi raiders."

Bulgaria Disclaims Responsibility For Istanbul Explosion

By the Associated Press

Bulgaria, through its official press, disclaimed responsibility for the attempted bomb assissination March 11 of George W. Rendel, recent British Minister at Sofia, as Turkish authorities continued to investigate the explosion.

The Turkish prosecutor said two employees of the British Legation, which left German-occupied Bulgaria after a diplomatic breach, became suspicious on the train of two unmarked suitcases with British baggage, opened them and found only personal effects and a "radio battery."

One of the bags was taken to the luxurious Pera Palace Hotel in Istanbul, where the bomb explosion followed.

The other suspicious suitcase was reported to police, who identified the "battery" as a bomb and made it harmless.

Investigators studying fragments of the exploded bomb said it apparently was an acid-fuse bomb and might have resembled a radio battery.

The Bulgarian News Agency said the Legation luggage was in charge of British officials from the time they left their Sofia Legation until they reached the Turkish border. There, the agency continued, British officials said all pieces were accounted for.

Meanwhile the number of fatalities resulting from the explosion was raised to four today with the passing of Miss Teresa Armstrong, a stenographer in the British Legation at Sofia. The other three included a second British Legation stenographer, and two Turkish detectives.

The Berlin Radio, in a German language radiocast, offered as a solution that the bomb belonged to Mr. Rendel and went off accidentally.

Dry Forces Expand Pressure On Government of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Growing demands from many parts of the Dominion for Federal action to curb wartime consumption of alcoholic beverages has raised the liquor question to one of national importance in Canada.

So far the Government in Ottawa has remained outwardly cold to the appeals of prohibitionists. At the same time it is held unlikely that it can continue to remain silent in the face of the rapidly mounting stream of petitions which are being received from a large number of temperance societies and private individuals throughout the Dominion.

In the meantime, until the Government takes some recognition of the demands, temperance societies in Canada, affiliated under the Canadian Temperance Federation have inaugurated a Voluntary Total Abstinence Campaign for the entire Dominion.

Although such a program is far from realizing the complete aims of the Federation, it nevertheless is considered a valuable intermediate step until the Federation can translate into action the program which it has followed since war began.

Call by Dominion

When Canada went to war the Dominion's call for greater sacrifices in the interest of the Empire's war effort provided an opportunity for temperance organizations to press for stronger limitations on drinking and on the hours and conditions under which liquor could be sold.

Active opposition to the growing prohibitionist drive has been voiced by the Hotel Association of Canada, which, through its executive, recently declared that the liquor business was an invaluable adjunct to the hotel industry, and intimated that the existence of many hotels depended directly upon receipts from liquor sales. Furthermore, the Hotel Association's executive claimed that the liquor trade was of vital importance in maintaining Canada's tourist traffic.

Aside from the opposition of the Hotel Association, prohibitionists have been seeking to break down two other barriers to the advancement of their claims.

The first of these is the memory—still fresh in the minds of many Canadians—of the chaotic conditions which resulted from inability to enforce prohibition legislation passed by the separate Provinces during the last World War, and which ultimately led to the repeal of such legislation when the war was ended.

Revenue Argument

The other is the argument that the Dominion could ill afford at this time to deliberately cut off revenue from liquor sales, which, in 1939, netted the Dominion Government close to $50,000,000, with a comparable sum accruing to the Provincial Governments.

However, prohibitionists feel that the Government cannot afford to ignore their argument that during wartime the sum spent by the Canadian public on intoxicating beverages—a sum which in 1939 totalled about $180,000,000—could be more profitably diverted into channels supporting the war effort.

Consequently they are requesting that the sale of alcoholic beverages in taverns, beer-rooms, and wine-shops be discontinued and that sale of such beverages be confined entirely to Government-owned liquor stores. They also request that sale from Government stores be permitted only between 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. on weekdays, that all advertising of liquor in Canada be forbidden except in the place of sale. The Department of Defense is requested to close all liquor-dispensing canteens in military establishments.

These demands, which were submitted to the Federal Government at Ottawa last July by a delegation of the Temperance Federation, are now being backed up by a growing volume of petitions from interested groups, calling for Federal action.

In French Canada, for instance, where the temperance movement is strongly supported by the Roman Catholic Church, one diocese reported that everyone in 69 parishes had signed petitions. In Three Rivers, Quebec, names on petitions now total 25,945.

Another temperance society in Quebec reported recently that it had presented to the Federal Government 13 bound volumes containing 50,000 names, 540 societies and churches with a varying membership, and 162 municipal councils.

These petitions are reminiscent of the World War prohibition movement in Ontario, when a total of 825,562 names were signed to demands presented by the "Citizens' Committee of One Hundred" for prohibition of the sale of liquor.

The Federation's proposals have, furthermore, gained support of the Church of England in Canada, the General Council of the United Church of Canada, the Baptist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the four Lutheran bodies, the Evangelical church, the Salvation Army and nearly all smaller communions in the Dominion.

Voluntary Program

While the Federation is thus seeking to build up sufficient support for its proposals, efforts are being made to promote its voluntary total abstinence program during wartime.

In connection with this undertaking, a series of booklets was prepared and circulated throughout Canada, with the aim of placing at the disposal of clergymen and other speakers a body of serviceable facts. These deal with the drink problem in the World War; alcohol and efficiency; the drink problem in the economic set-up; the consuming of liquor versus the sacrifices of the hour, and the conduct of the campaign and findings of church bodies.

The Federation has sent out more than half-a-million copies of a card setting forth the general purpose of the voluntary plan as follows:

My resolution: As an aid to our national effort and for the sake of others, I purpose to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage for the duration of the war and the period of demobilization."

Posters in connection with the campaign set forth in a pictorial way wartime production and demands, and the waste in war effort due to Canada's huge drink bill, coupled with an appeal to sign the purpose card.

There is already evidence of widespread interest in the campaign, and requests for additional cards are received daily from churches, church societies, and individuals from all parts of the Dominion.

Resistance in India

BOMBAY, March 13 (AP)—Hindu Mahasabaha, the third largest political party in India, decided on a campaign of civil resistance because of the refusal of the Viceroy to assure dominion status for India within one year after the war is over.

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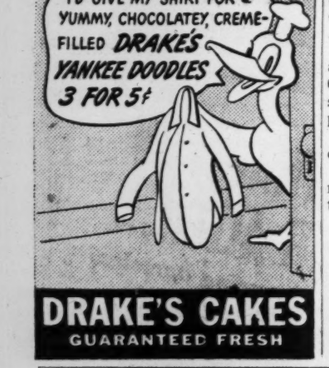

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Bombers Downed by RAF Prove New Device Effective

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 13—Britain's record of nine Nazi bombers definitely brought down in this country last night, following the shooting down of eight enemy raiders on the night of March 10, takes on added significance in view of the promise by high Government authorities two months ago that employment of the latest type of instruments would result in heavier casualties among raiders.

That does not mean that the problem of the night bomber has been solved, however, because antiaircraft guns have inherent limitations and night-fighter pilots who brought down five of the nine last night need good visibility such as was had in the cloudless moonlit sky which marked conditions yesterday.

The advantage still lies heavily with the resolute high-flying bomber who, if he can elude in the aerial vastness the fighters dependent on obtaining visual target, has then only to cope with artillery.

Often relying on predictor instruments to provide positional details, antiaircraft artillery is inevitably robbed of a higher percentage of hits by the following three main factors:

1. Maneuvers an enemy pilot make make in the half-minute that elapses between the time the gunflash tells him the shell left the barrel and the time it bursts in air.
2. Variability of power in the charge behind the shell.
3. Magnification of tiniest gun-laying mistake into a matter of many yards by the time the projectile has traveled two or three miles towards its objective.

"Other Devices" Used

Last night, according to an Air Ministry communique, the defenders used "other devices" in addition to the fighters' anti-aircraft guns.

It is not permissible to reveal what these were but it is easy to understand that the raiders were surprised and harassed.

Nazi batteries have the same difficulties as the British to contend with, of course, and the evidence of many British bomber pilots with whom I talked after their raids on Germany say they have no reason to believe that German marksmanship is better than the British, even though the RAF makes a point of flying closer to specific targets than the usual German air raider, and thus flies low in order to try to ensure hitting them. Last night the Nazis claim to have shot down eight British raiders over Germany.

Owing to the limitations of gunfire authorities here take the view that the most profitable line of endeavor in dealing with the night-bomber menace is in improvement of the night fighter, and for this reason the guns are seen more and more in the role of harassing agent.

One in Ten the Goal

The most optimistic goal to which Britain's defense organizers say they are aiming is a toll of one in ten raiders, which, it is thought, would represent a bigger drain on resources than any air force could sustain.

Last night it was estimated that there were about 200 planes over Britain which would place the average at one out of 20. Before the average has been one out of 30.

Presently, therefore, perhaps for the rest of the war the surest response to night bombing appears to be night bombing, and for that reason it was a source of gratification to the much-bombed public here to learn from the recent statement in Commons by Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair that Hampdens, Wellingtons and Whitleys were being replaced by bombers twice the size with the same flying range, carrying three times as many bombs.

Sir Archibald alluded also to the improved night fighters now available and the introduction of a long-range machine that can scour the skies for more than 400 consecutive miles an hour.

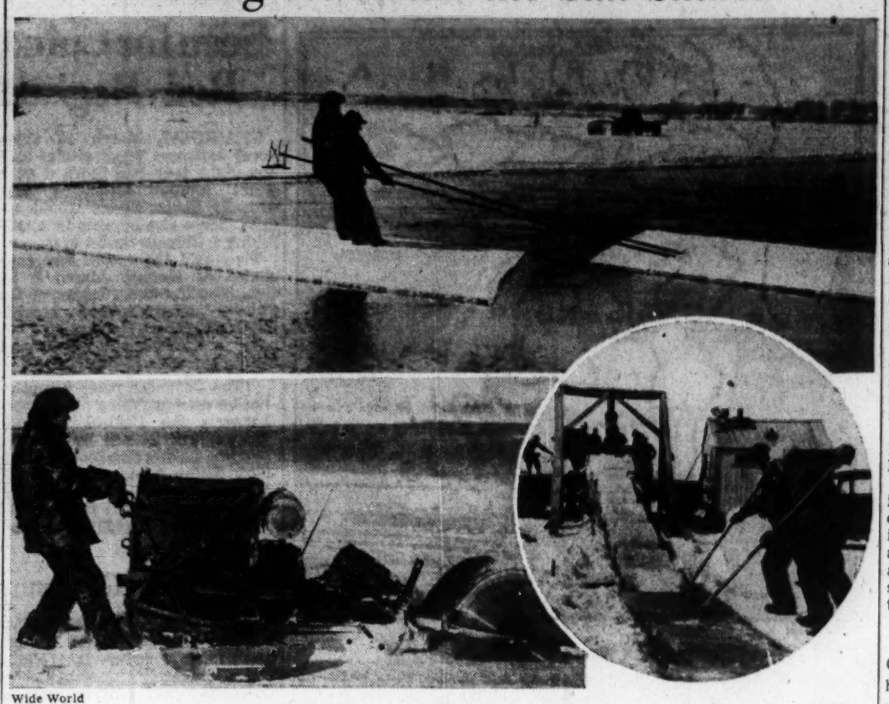
Equality in Sight

British attainment of numerical parity with the Germans is now generally regarded here as inevitable, provided the intensified Nazi submarine and air attack can be survived while American and British factories pour out their products.

Britain hopes to give more than it takes in the mutual offensive now opened with the return of good flying weather. The basic aim of the RAF is still one underlying the original master plan of Chief of Air Staff Sir Charles Portal—namely, crippling production, wrecking airdromes, dislocating communications, and wearying the civil population.

Civilians are reconciling themselves therefore to the fact that though night bombing may become harder as the fighters improve and artillery multiplies, there is no evidence to suggest that it will be stopped and they must "take it" as they did so doggedly in 1940 but with increased reason for believing that German civilians are also called on to experience a comparably heavy strain.

Making Ice While the Sun Shines



Wide World

Ice Harvest on the St. Lawrence

Here is a crop that electric or gas refrigerator hasn't put out of business, harvested where below-zero temperatures make ice cubes that do not stick in a tray. It's old-fashioned, sure, but many still like their ice old-fashioned. Many farmers in New England still harvest their own ice, and along the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Montreal there are 54 companies still engaged in filling ice houses full of 18-inch blocks. They pay an annual license each year and the water is tested for purity. The ice is scraped of surface impurities and the harvest begins usually in January and lasts for about five weeks. At top is a block of cakes that has broken loose and is being hauled back to the floe. Lower left shows power cutting and marking machine, and in circle the men are guiding cakes to a conveyor that loads them onto a waiting truck.

British Plane Torpedoes Nazi Warship in Skagerrak

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—A British plane torpedoed a German destroyer in the Skagerrak, arm of the North Sea, last night, the Air Ministry announced today.

The planes crew reported that it was too dark to see whether the German warship was sunk, but said that she ceased firing after the torpedo exploded.

The Skagerrak lies between Norway and Denmark and is part of the gateway between the Baltic and North Seas.

The announcement, made through the Air Ministry news service, said the destroyer was torpedoed by a Beaufort aircraft of the coastal command.

"Other targets of the coastal command aircraft last night included an airdrome in Southern Norway, where bombs burst among buildings and extinguished searchlights, and shipping docks at Ostend and Boulogne."

Invasion Barges

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Britain has invasion barges of its own, it was disclosed today, and used them in last week's raid on the Lofoten Islands of Norway.

The press carried pictures of one of the barges nearing the snowy shore. It was painted white and the high, boxlike bow showed regularly-spaced holes, possibly loopholes for riflemen.

French Ship Held

ALGECIRAS, Spain, March 13 (AP)—Another French freighter intercepted by British warships was taken into Gibraltar Harbor yesterday. The ship, about 1,500 tons, was one of a number of French vessels which have been escorted to Gibraltar in recent weeks.

On March 6 the French Government at Vichy reported the loss of 15 French vessels during January and February, and said most of tonnage was lost in the British blockade.

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan declared at Vichy on March 10 that he was prepared to use the guns of French warships if necessary to bring food to France through the British blockade.

Strait Closed

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the small strait of Bab El Mandeb at the southern end of the Red Sea was "dangerous to navigation."

The Admiralty statement said that "all vessels passing between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden should proceed by way of the large strait. Vessels which disregard this warning do so at their risk and peril."

Closure of the small strait leaves the British only one channel to watch to prevent any Italian ships in the Red Sea from escaping into the open ocean as the land pressure in Eritrea increases, observers said.

The Admiralty declined to disclose how it blocked the small channel between Perim Island and the Arabian coast, but probably used mines.

French Vessels in Argentina Await Decision as to Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The French ships blocked in the Rio de la Plata since the French armistice with Germany appear resigned to an indefinite stay. One, the Campana, commenced loading after the departure of the Mendoza but stopped when it was clear that the British Navy would not allow the latter vessel to go through.

Local authorities remain puzzled why the Mendoza should have sailed, without a navicert, into the arms of a British patrol. There was but slight chance and, apparently, no intention of sneaking through. The deduction is that Vichy wished to make a test case, to see how far London was prepared to go in enforcing the blockade.

Since then unofficial suggestions have been made by the Pétain Government that the five French meat carriers remaining in the Rio de la Plata should be permitted to proceed to a port in Unoccupied France. They would carry meat for distribution among the civil population by the American Red Cross.

For some weeks now the British have been discussing with Argentina the possibility of putting idle neutral ships to work. The French vessels have not been to the fore so much as, say, the Danish, and it is certain their fate will not be determined until a general shipping agreement has been reached between London and Buenos Aires.

Moreover, it is pointed out here, the problem of supplying food to France is more likely first to be resolved between Great Britain and the United States, following what was regarded as an experimental shipment aboard the steamer Cold Harbor. Principles conceded in North America would be extended to South America, it is believed.

Argentines, in common with other South Americans, have demonstrated greater interest in and sympathy for France since the Pétain Government resisted Hitler's inclinations to go beyond the armistice agreement. The new French Ambassador to Buenos Aires has received many deputations and messages to prove that this country is not indifferent to the sufferings of a people with which the closest social and cultural relationships have always been maintained.

At the same time it has been made clear that Argentine opinion prefers no conflict with the British on the subject of supplies. It recognizes that the British are fighting to restore the only kind of France with whom these close social and cultural ties could be continued.

The local French community is split between sympathizers with Marshal Pétain and General Charles de Gaulle. The Free Frenchmen are more active. Several large contingents have left aboard British steamers for the United Kingdom or the Free French command in Egypt.

Canada Names Day of Prayer

OTTAWA, March 13 (CP)—Sunday, March 23, has been set aside as a day of prayer throughout Canada, coinciding with the national day of prayer in the United Kingdom "on behalf of the Nation and Empire, their allies and the cause in which they are united," Prime Minister Mackenzie King's office announces.

The announcement said an order-in-council has been passed setting the day apart as one "of humble prayer and intercession to Almighty God on behalf of the cause undertaken by the United Kingdom, by Canada and by other dominions of the British Commonwealth of nations and by allied and associated powers, and all those who are offering their lives for our cause, and for a speedy and enduring peace founded on justice and understanding."

"The Government hopes that the heads and pastors of all churches throughout Canada will accept this intimation of the issuing of the proclamation and will arrange, so far as possible, appropriate observance of Sunday, March 23, as a day of humble prayer and intercession," the announcement said.

Seyss-Inquart Warns Jews

BERLIN, March 13 (AP)—Germany's Commissioner in the Netherlands, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, in a speech in Amsterdam reported here today, warned Netherlanders that "we are going to strike Jews where we encounter them and whoever favors them must bear the consequences. The Jews are our enemies."

He further proclaimed to Netherlanders that the German watchword is "With us or against us," and claimed the majority of the Dutch wanted to share the German destiny.

"That there is freedom of political activity in the Netherlands," he asserted, "is evidenced by fisticuffs and broken windowpanes because at least two political elements are necessary for such evidence."

Algerian Extension

VICHY, France, March 13 (AP)—The Government extended today to May 13 the time allowed Algerian native Jews to appeal for exemption from a law of last Oct. 8 depriving them of the right to vote.

The law originally provided that all claims for exemption—allowed war veterans in special cases—should be filed before Dec. 22.

Observers thought the new decree might have been sponsored by Gen. Maxime Weygand to enable him to deal with the situation in Algeria. Difficulties with the natives there were said to have been increased when disenfranchised Jews sided with them.

Roanoke Island Site Becomes U. S. Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced that the Fort Raleigh section of Roanoke Island, North Carolina, site of the first English settlement in North America, had been acquired by the National Park Service for permanent preservation.

The site where America's first English child, Virginia Dare, was born 354 years ago, will become Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. It was donated to the Federal Government by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

R. A. F. Bombs Reich—Germans Retaliate

By the Associated Press

British RAF bombers smashed at Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen "in the heaviest raid yet launched on Germany," it was officially announced in London today, while several hundred Nazi planes struck with fire bombs and high explosives at the port of Liverpool.

Berlin listed 16 killed and 37 wounded as RAF bombs shattered an 82-day period of immunity from aerial attack enjoyed by the German capital. The last raid on Berlin was Dec. 22.

A British communiqué acknowledged the German Luftwaffe's assault on Liverpool was "the first large-scale raid" on England "in some months."

Britain also reported that the RAF pounded Hamburg and Bremen.

At Bremen, the British Air Ministry said direct hits were scored on "a target of great importance" in the industrial area of the city and that at Hamburg "many fires and explosions" were started in shipyards and the industrial section.

U. S. Consulate Hit

The building of the United States Consul General at Hamburg was hit by a bomb in the British air raid last night, an attaché of the United States Embassy here said.

Five British planes were acknowledged by Britain to have been lost in these smashing blows, which the Air Ministry said extended from Berlin to Boulogne. The German High Command claimed that 13 British planes were brought down.

The British also said that in addition to the older type of aircraft of the bomber command, several new and more powerful types were again in action and carried very heavy bombs during the raids.

[These may have included new four-motored American-made bombers which have been flown across the Atlantic by the British.]

In the German raids on Liverpool British defense forces claimed a new one-night record by shooting down at least nine German bombers.

Hints at New British Weapon

A British communiqué appeared to hint at a new defensive weapon in stating that the German bombers were harassed by fighters, anti-aircraft guns and "other devices" which were described as "very active."

The nature of the "other devices" was not indicated but they were considered to be something other than barrage balloons.

German raiders over London last night and early today were said to have been greeted by a barrage unlike anything previously heard from the regular anti-aircraft weapons. However, night fighters were credited with bringing down five of the nine German planes.

The RAF's score was further increased when it was officially announced that "two enemy aircraft Messerschmitt 109's were shot down near the southeast coast" in a dawn encounter.

The British compared the raid on the Liverpool area with the heavy assaults directed against England last fall but added:

"On this occasion the damage and casualties bore no relation to the scale of the attack and very little was achieved beyond serious damage to a number of private houses." Transportation this morning was described as normal.

In Berlin it was asserted that destruction "exceeding that at Coventry" was wrought in a vast night raid on Liverpool, in which several hundred planes dropped bombs for hours.

Full Moon Aided Raiders

The Luftwaffe took advantage of a full moon and clear weather to range widely over England, and in addition to Liverpool, struck at London, towns in the Midlands, East Anglia and in the Southwest and Southeast

London had three alarms during the night. Light damage and few casualties were reported in the capital.

Nazis Balk British Repatriation Move

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, March 13

Efforts to repatriate hundreds of Britons living in Unoccupied France have failed, it was reported today, because of German refusal to guarantee safe conduct.

It had been proposed that a troop ship accommodating 1,700 persons be used and the Italians were said to have agreed to its sailing.

Approximately 600 Britons had signified a desire to take the boat.

When Briton Meets Briton

OTTAWA, March 13 (CP)—British airmen obliged to bail out of machines damaged in air duels frequently meet with difficulties in convincing residents of rural England they are fighting on the right side.

Returning from the air wars in the United Kingdom, Wing Commander Ernest McNab of Regina said the country folk and home guard partols were so on the alert that British airmen were often suspected of being German parachutists.

"Recently," he said, "one of our Canadian fliers was forced to come down on a farm. As he approached a barn he was confronted by a burly farmer pointing a gun at a menacing angle. A short distance behind him came the handy man carrying a huge cudgel, while bringing up the rear was the housewife wielding an iron skillet.

"It took considerable arguing on the Canadian's part to convince the trio he was a real Briton, despite his accent."

Crusader Chapel Found

BEIRUT, Syria, March 13 (AP)—Workmen digging foundations for new buildings near Parliament House have turned up the remains of a Crusader chapel, with fresco pictures in a French style. The discovery was made on Beirut's level of the eleventh century.

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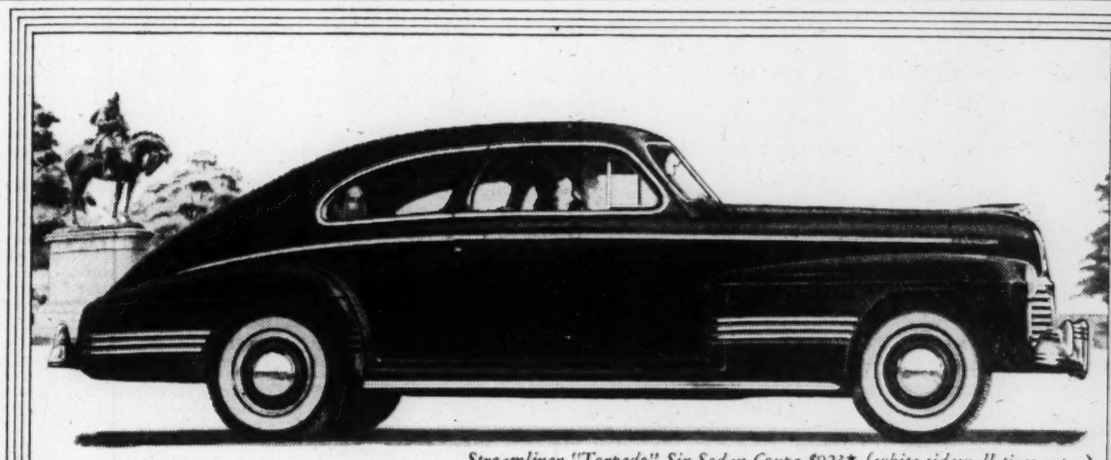

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U. S. Airplane Production 972 in February

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—American airplane manufacturers turned out 972 planes during the month of February, sending 879 of these to the United States Army and Navy and to the British. Although February's production was numerically smaller than the 1,036 planes turned out in January, the daily average rate of production was slightly higher when allowance is made for the shorter working month.

In announcing the February figure, the Office of Production Management refused to say just what portion of the 879 planes went to the British or what became of the remaining 93 planes. It is assumed, however, that the latter went to such places as Greece, the Union of South Africa, Australia and the Netherlands East Indies.

Some of the planes included in the 972 figure were commercial craft, but the proportion is known to be small, only 26 commercial craft having been delivered in January.

If allowance is made for the fact that there were three less working days in February than in January, the former's rate of plane production, computed on the basis of an ordinary month, was approximately 1,090 planes, or a production jump of more than 5 per cent between January and February.

Although expressing gratification that the daily rate of production continued to mount last month, officials here admit that February's total fell somewhat short of their previous expectations which had been based on the big jump occurring between December and January. During the early part of February it was estimated that production was at the rate of 1,200 military planes for a 31-day month.

No explanation has been given for the failure last month to repeat the January performance other than that some unexpected difficulties arose. These difficulties are said to be traceable to a shortage of certain raw materials and several changed orders which necessitated redrafting some models.

Full satisfaction was expressed, however, in regard to February production of airplane engines, 2,600 being produced last month, compared with 2,400 the month previous despite January's three-day advantage.

Engine production was described as coming along very rapidly, and one official predicted that it would not be long before this former bottleneck would be completely eliminated and engine production would be running ahead of body production.

With a large amount of new floor space coming into production during March and April, defense officials predicted that plane output would rise substantially in the early spring and that there would be a corresponding jump in American plane exports to the British Empire. With vast new plane orders just around the corner as a result of passage of the lend-lease bill, manufacturers are believed eager to fill their present orders as rapidly as possible.

Greek Report Turning Back Drive Ordered by Mussolini

ATHENS, March 13 (AP)—Dispatches from the Albanian front today said that intensified Italian action presumably ordered by Premier Mussolini himself from field headquarters had failed before powerful Greek resistance.

An earlier report said that Premier Mussolini was at the front in Albania, and had given his generals until March 15 to "do something."

The Italians, dispatches from the front said, have been unable to gain a single inch of ground and in the last six days their losses unofficially have been placed at more than 10,000, including 2,000 dead. These figures do not cover the 3,500 prisoners listed by the Greeks.

A Greek spokesman said captured Italian officers reported Premier Mussolini has been in Albania almost a week to bolster the morale of his troops and himself had ordered the recent series of attacks on the central front, attacks which the Greeks reported smashed over a 12-mile sector in four days of intense fighting.

The captives, the spokesman added, said Premier Mussolini had told "his generals he would be leaving Saturday, by which date he expects they will do something." The penalty of failure was not given.

Greek Army circles said the accelerated attacks—described as the heaviest of the war and apparently centered around the vital Tepeleni area—cost the Italians heavily in manpower.

[The Albanian fighting has centered around Tepeleni since the Greeks captured the near-by town of Klisura Jan. 10. The town commands a cross road, one fork of which goes to the port of Valona while the second leads to Berati, center of the Albanian oil fields.]

A High Command communiqué last night said 200 more Italian prisoners had been taken.

Greek descriptions of the Fascist attacks said they were aimed at six points along the line and indicated the Italians used more manpower than at any previous time since the war began Oct. 28.

The Greek Marine Ministry charged last night that an Italian bomber had attacked a loaded hospital ship "which already had been announced to the Italian Government as such and was bearing the regular Red Cross sign."

Gasoline 'Extras' Off in England

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Automobile owners who have been getting an extra supply of gasoline because they helped transport fellow workers to and from their places of employment will have to get along on the regular allotments after this month.

Termination of the extra allowance which was authorized last November as a winter boon to workers, was announced today by the Government.

New Frontier in Orient

Wide World

Areas Yielded by French Indo-China

Approximate border between Thailand and French Indo-China as agreed upon at the Japanese sponsored peace conference in Tokyo. The pact provides for the return to Thailand of some 25,000 square miles, embracing the Pak-Lay district of Laos and one fourth of Cambodia. Laos and Cambodia include some of Indo-China's richest rice-producing areas. Thailand originally demanded one third of the two provinces.

Nazi Envoy's Advice Misfires; Argentines Assert Capability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — One more must be added to the many psychological blunders committed by German diplomatists in South America.

Ambassador Edmund von Thermann, returning from a visit to Berlin, not only advised but warned Argentines that their future lies with a German-ruled Europe, rather than with the United States. He now appears to be genuinely surprised at the indignant reaction

Herr von Thermann came back to Argentina impressed by the "new order" established in Europe. He protested that the Argentines were misled by British propaganda, as there was no rationing in Germany—"except for bread, meat, butter, milk and other prime necessities."

His warning to Argentines was to this effect: You have no trading future with the United States. Germany will be the biggest buyer of your produce after the war. American aid is a British dream. For these reasons you will do well to show the "essential common respect" due to German citizens who have contributed to your national growth.

The Nazi envoy may have thought he had well-timed his statement. Argentina started the year badly. Exports slumped again and surpluses piled up. The political situation seemed worse, for a crisis was threatening between dictatorial elements surrounding the acting Chief Executive and the more liberal President Ortiz.

Herr von Thermann, calculated, perhaps, that these circumstances would give more effect to his words or, at least, cause them to pass unchallenged. The measure of his mistakes was soon in evidence.

The indignation was immediate among the general populace, but of more significance was its spread to all political circles regardless of party leanings. The Ambassador had reached the border line of threats toward a South American country which has always been jealous of its independence.

Argentines have responded that they will be quite capable, themselves alone, of handling the trade problems that surge after the war and pointed out that these may be quite different in character from those anticipated by the German representative. They have also recalled that this diplomatic advice is very similar to that tendered certain European States before they were invaded. Not that Argentina expects any physical menace, but local wrath rises as it contemplates the parallel.

The newspaper Critica asked for more concentration on Argentine-American trade promotion as the first reply to the ambassadorial threats. It appealed for national unity, declaring that Argentine were working for Adolf Hitler and totalitarianism while they remained divided.

"Soon or later," Critica stated, "we will realize that we must march together with the United States to resolve our own and common problems. It will be with the United States with whom we will be able to combat and break Nazi ambitions and also overcome our economic difficulties. It will be by the American democratic example that we will overcome our political crisis."

Victory by Britain Means New Labor World, Bevin Says

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, envisages "a new world for workers everywhere" if Britain wins the war, he said in a message to the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor.

Speaking of sacrifices the British must make "to overcome the evil forces which confront us," Mr. Bevin concluded:

"I ask with confidence that American labor will see to it that the sacrifice will not be in vain and that all possible assistance will be given before it is too late. If together we can meet the blows successfully we shall together be able to build a new world for workers everywhere."

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, is Chairman of the A. L. C. A. B. L.

Privates Tire of Mud, 'Transfer' to New Camp

ABILENE, Texas, March 13 (AP)—Six privates reported for duty to Col. Charles McK. Kemp, executive officer at Camp Barkeley.

They had been stationed at Camp Hulen, Palacios, Texas.

Colonel Kemp learned they were reported A. W. O. L. from Camp Hulen.

The six simply had packed their bags and thumbed rides here.

"Too much rain and mud at Hulen for us," said one.

Colonel Kemp transferred them to custody of their company commander.

"Never saw anything like it during my 24 years in the Army," he chuckled, losing the struggle to remain stern.

Soviet Help Seen for China Red Regime

SHANGHAI, March 13 (AP)—Local Japanese press circles said last night they had learned of a secret mutual assistance pact whereby Soviet Russia would assist Chinese Communists in establishing a Chinese Soviet area.

They said the accord was concluded at Moscow March 8 by Gen. Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party. According to this report, General Mao has been in Moscow since February, conferring with Soviet leaders.

[The Japanese press recently has been emphasizing differences between the Central Chinese Government headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Red forces which have been fighting Japan. The Chungking regime has declared that no insubordination would be tolerated.

New Indo Governor

SINGAPORE, March 13 (AP)—Reports from informed Saigon quarters said today that Pierre Pages, former Governor of Cochin China, the southernmost state of French Indo-China, soon would leave France to succeed Admiral Jean Decoux as Governor General of all Indo-China. Confirmation was not obtainable here.

Admiral Decoux was commander of the French Far Eastern Squadron last July when the Vichy Government named him Governor General of the colony to succeed Gen. Georges Catroux, who subsequently joined the Free French Council of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Bomb U. S. Mission

CHUNGKING, March 13 (AP)—The United States Embassy was informed yesterday that the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Yencheng, in Central Shansi Province, was wrecked by Japanese air bombs on Jan. 28.

The American flag was prominently displayed in the compound, outside the city. No casualties were reported.

In Shanghai, American representatives of the International Y. M. C. A. Committee said they had received reports that Japanese military authorities had commandeered three properties of the Chinese branch of the Association at Canton and Taiyuanfu in Northwest China and Kirin, Manchukuo.

American sources said it was the first time such action by Japanese military authorities had been reported since the beginning of the war in China in 1937.

Military Experts Think U. S. Is Safe

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 13 (AP)—Several military experts attending an expedite-armament meeting today expressed general agreement the United States could take care of itself in the world armament race despite a slow start in production.

Col. Frank A. Scott, retired, of Cleveland, who was the first chairman of the World War Industries Board, appraised various American industrial resources as "equal to all the rest of the world together."

Colonel Scott and Col. James L. Walsh, retired, of New York City, who is Chairman of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' National Defense Committee, addressed a session of the Society's two-day Army-Navy meeting.

The society concentrated today on various aspects of gages—the devices which measure with such accuracy that military parts produced all over the Nation may be assembled in a single plant—and still fit. Some factory men declared the "pinch" in defense-essential gages was more pronounced than that in machine tools. Priorities have been instituted in both industries.

Philippines Plan To Add Defense

MANILA, March 13 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Basilio Valdes, Philippine Army Chief of Staff, told the budget committee of the National Assembly last night that the Commonwealth contemplated heavy increases in both armaments and patrol ships with funds due from the United States.

The program for the offshore patrol, which forms the Philippine Navy, includes plans for a fleet of speedy "mosquito" torpedo boats.

General Valdes said $52,000 which Congress declared payable to the Philippines as refunds on the sugar excise tax, plus devaluation of the dollar profits, would be used to finance the proposed increases in defense items.

It was recalled that President Quezon, in his recent report on the state of the Nation, said that he had made representations to Washington requesting permission to use the refunds exclusively for national defense.

General Valdes disclosed that the small torpedo boats, formerly purchased from England, now are being constructed locally.

He said four of the craft now are under construction here and that only the motors would have to be imported.

Millions of Small Fish Crowd Silver Springs

OCALA, Fla. (AP)—Millions of small silver-blue fish from the Atlantic Ocean came down the St. Johns and Ocklawaha Rivers into Silver Springs as they do every seven years.

They appeared suddenly and so filled the waters that the usual clear vision of the bottom was obliterated. The fish, about three inches long, even interfered with operation of the sight-seeing boats.

Hitler Pictures 'Final Victory' On Anniversary of Anschluss

LINZ, Germany, March 13 (AP)—A prediction by Adolf Hitler that the war will end with a tremendous Nazi victory insuring plans for "a Greater Germany" sounded the keynote for ceremonies today commemorating the third anniversary of the union of his native Austria with the Reich.

The Führer made the prediction in an unheralded speech as he arrived here last night to take part in the celebration.

Recalling the "tremendous success" Germany achieved in the war of 1870, Herr Hitler declared "the end of today's struggle will not differ a hair's breadth."

"The hour of our final victory will come," he said, "whereupon we will develop very thoroughly the plans we have made.

"A Nation of Endeavor"

"Then we will work harder and more and more to give the Greater Reich the character of a nation of endeavor, the character of strong social community life. . . .

"We are not obligated to any class, or to any group, and we bow to no human being. Before us is the recognition of the German people, before us is a Greater Germany."

Herr Hitler spoke in a hall near the railway station to an audience which Germans estimated at 40,000.

His arrival here was not as spectacular as his return to Austria on March 13, 1938, to proclaim a new Pan-German Reich, but he received an enthusiastic reception from the townspeople, many of whom had known him long ago as a political agitator in the village of Braunau, his birthplace.

Benefits of Anschluss

For the most part Herr Hitler confined his remarks last night to reminiscences of the Anschluss, which he said had greatly benefited the Ostmark (former Austria), and to praising the Austrian people.

"A little over a year ago," the Führer said, "Churchill (British Prime Minister) was not quite clear about the firmness of the people of my home (Austria).

"I assured him then I hoped the time would soon come when he could inform himself better. This time has arrived. England got the lesson, and I have not the impression that the firmness of the British brigades was greater than those of the Ostmark battalions in Norway and France."

Speaking at Linz earlier yesterday, the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, asserted that Germany was winning in the war "the place in the sun which the world of plutocracy so long denied her."

He described the conflict as "a class battle between the rich and poor nations" which, he said, Britain already has lost.

Japanese Evacuate Tungcheng

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, radioed a Hankow dispatch today saying that Japanese forces evacuated "on their own initiative" the Tungcheng area, southeastern Hupeh province, in the Chinese interior, which they had held for two years and five months.

The spokesman of Japanese forces was quoted as recalling the Japanese also had withdrawn from the Wuning area in the adjoining province of Kiangsi March 9.

Both Tungcheng and Wuning are south of the Yangtze River and east of Lake Poyang. Tungcheng is about 100 miles south of Hankow.

The spokesman was quoted as saying the disposition of Japanese forces had been changed "in order to secure more favorable positions."

[In Hong Kong, the Chinese Central News Agency declared today Chinese forces had shattered a drive by 20,000 Japanese troops westward from the Yangtze River port of Ichang.

The Agency said the Japanese launched a full-scale offensive Sunday but the attack crumbled under Chinese resistance and the Japanese began to retreat Tuesday under cover of a smoke-screen.]

Irish Strike Settled

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 13 (AP)—Settlement of a strike by more than 5,000 shipyard workers was announced yesterday. The men were to return to their jobs today. The strike began March 7 as result of dismissal of two men and dissatisfaction of apprentices over their rate of pay.

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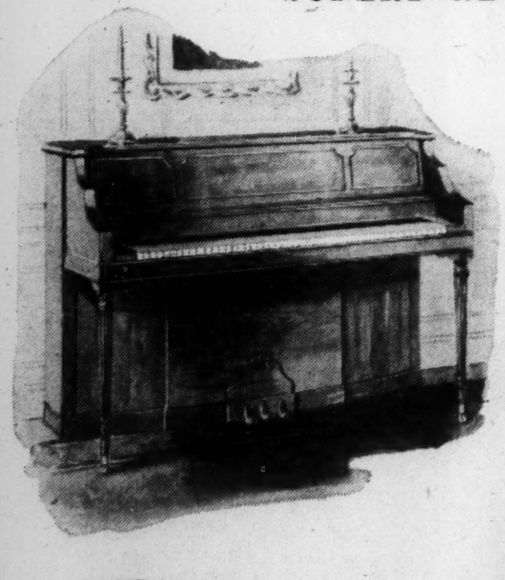

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Pageant 'Gridirons' LaGuardia On Slush and Motorbus Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Events whose gravity and magnitude no one can foresee await the Nation with the passage of the British aid bill, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia warned representatives of the oldest business concerns and institutions of New York at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Hundred Year Association at the Savoy Plaza Hotel here last night.

Mr. La Guardia urged the assembled leaders of firms that had operated continuously through four wars and eight economic crises to draw upon their joint experience to help the Nation surmount the difficult, uncertain times ahead.

Tracing municipal history to assail corruption in politics, the Mayor called Robert Hunter Morris, his predecessor of 100 years ago, a machine politician, and said that the early aldermen likewise manipulated city departments for their political interests.

These observations followed a bit of fun-provoking pageantry in which an impersonator of Mayor Morris entered the meeting in a horse-drawn sleigh with a sign reading, "Mayor La Guardia unfair to horse-drawn vehicles and sleighs—vote for Mayor Morris," and offered suggestions on how Mayor La Guardia might clear the slush from the streets and settle the motorbus strike.

Chase Presents Medal

The 1941 gold medal for "outstanding service to New York City" was presented to Mayor La Guardia by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University and President of the Association, after an address by Dr. Frank Kingdon.

On behalf of the Association, Dr. Chase also welcomed 27 new member firms in finance, industry, merchandising, and public service.

Association fees are held to $25 for admission and $10 a year to enable small firms to share honors and responsibilities with institutions like the New York Stock Exchange, Dun & Bradstreet, B. T. Babbitt, Inc., and a host of banks and insurance companies. Affiliates are pledged to foster worthy business traditions, befriend youthful enterprise with sound policies and extend knowledge to member organizations.

Small member firms frequently render service as usual as that of their giant brothers. Thus, the New York Central Railroad introduced a magnificent, streamlined train, the Twentieth Century Limited, that earned more than $10,000,000 in a single year. In comparison with this huge earning, the old cutlery firm of Klauberg & Brothers, Inc., closed a deal not long ago for three pounds of pecan kernels in exchange for their best four-bladed stag knife, minus "finger file blade," in accordance with specifications of their rural customer.

Direct descendants of the original owners are administrators in nearly half the member firms, according to a spokesman of the Association. The majority of these like to keep employees for the full span of their working lives and employ their sons whenever it is feasible, he added.

From Modest Beginnings

Among firms that started modestly in down-town New York and moved gradually up-town with the growing city were the mercantile establishments of Brooks Brothers, men's clothiers; the Knox Hat Company, and Arnold, Constable & Co., New York's oldest department store, whose president, Isaac Liberman, founded the Hundred Year Association in 1927.

Charles Knox, a penniless young immigrant from Ireland, made and sold the first Knox hats in 1833 at his tiny Fulton Street shop, called "The Hole in the Wall," as it could accommodate only one customer at a time.

New York department stores can be traced to a small shop 17 by 74 feet that opened in Pine Street in 1825. A few years later, the proprietor, Aaron Arnold, a British merchant from the Isle of Wight, and his son-in-law, James Mansell Constable, made a real bid for fashionable feminine clientele by establishing an elegant emporium at the Marble House, at Mercer and Canal Streets. Horsehair stools stood beside the three rows of counters, that slanted in toward the floor to accommodate madame's full skirt and make it possible for her to approach near enough to the counter to examine merchandise. Negro porters in blue and red uniforms opened carriages and bowed customers into the store.

New members of the Hundred Year Association include:

American Bible Society, Walter Baker & Co., chocolate manufacturers; H. K. Brewer & Co., the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Cairns & Brothers, Caswell-Massey Company, Ltd., Cornell Steamboat Company, Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., James H. Dunham & Co., Fordham University, William H. Horstman Company, Lanman & Kemp-Barclay & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Middleton & Co., Ltd., Lawrence Turnure & Co., Taylor, Clapp & Beall and Woodward, Baldwin & Co.

High Kiwanian Urges Old Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST CITY, N. C.—Warning that "we must see to it that our Government is not overthrown by termites boring from within," Mark A. Smith, President of Kiwanis International, urged all Americans to rededicate themselves to the ideals and principles upon which this Nation was founded.

Addressing representatives of Division 1 clubs and a delegate from the Spartanburg Club in Division 9, the leader of 111,000 members organized into 2,148 Kiwanis Clubs in the United States and Canada declared that "as Kiwanians we must give primacy to the spiritual rather than the material things of life."

Mr. Smith was met by Tim Crews of Spartanburg, past Carolinas District Governor and former President of the Spartanburg Club; District Governor Ray A. Furr of Rock Hill, and District Secretary Herbert Hennig of Darlington, S. C. These Kiwanians drove Mr. Smith from the train in Spartanburg to Forest City.

The educator from Thomaston, Ga., who rose from charter membership and various offices in his home club to the highest honor Kiwanis International has to offer, is on a series of official visits to the Cararolinas District.

'. . . Beautiful Spring' Begins March 20

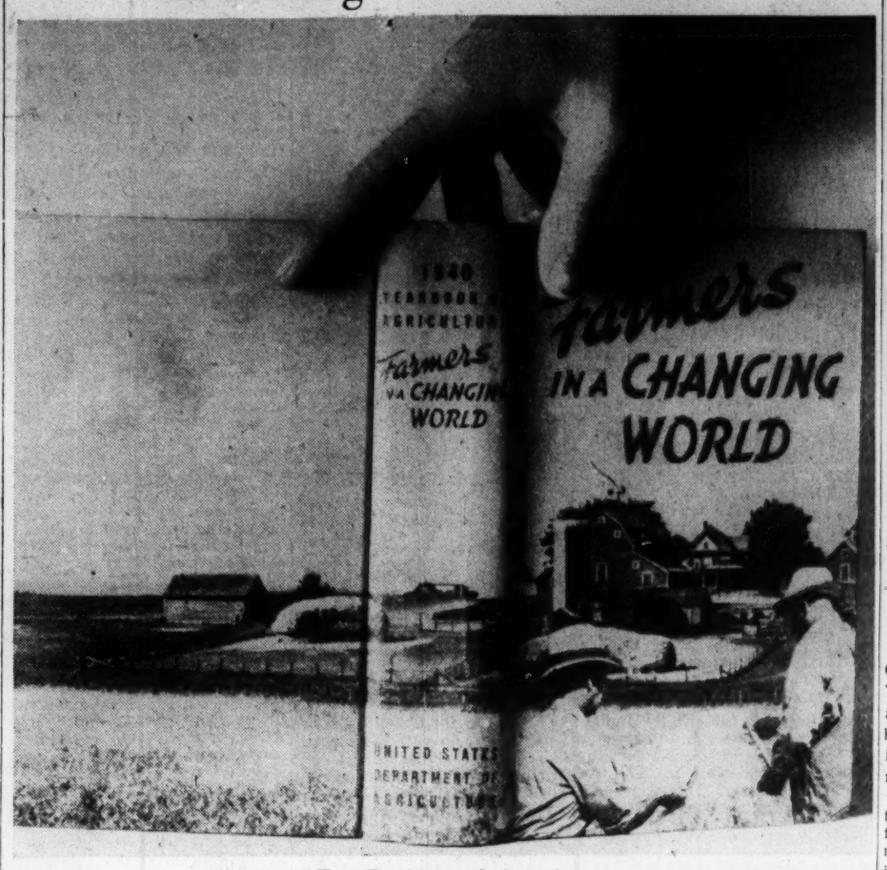
By the Associated Press

Washington, March 13

In a batch of press releases from the Navy Department giving details of contracts awarded, officers transferred and other matters was this announcement today:

"It was said at the Naval Observatory that spring will begin in the northern hemisphere and autumn in the southern hemisphere on March 20 at 7:21 p. m., eastern standard time."

Something New in Yearbooks



For Farmers of America

The latest yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture illustrates not only a changing world for farmers, but for bookmakers as well, for the cover contains a photographic reproduction on cloth of a typical farm scene. Books may be purchased from Washington.

A Book for 'Farmers in a Changing World'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Even the jacket which covers the latest annual report of the United States Department of Agriculture emphasizes the theme of "Farmers in a Changing World." With a typical modern farm scene printed on silk, the cover itself lifts the book out of the ranks of ordinary publications.

Whereas previous volumes since the Roosevelt Administration have dealt with fields of natural science in their applications to agriculture, this year's issue, fifth in the series, is devoted to agriculture and the farm—economics, history, finance, sociology, social psychology, anthropology, education, political science.

A second recurrent theme, democracy as contrasted with totalitarianism, appears in the foreword by former Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace: "To build an economic democracy that will match our political democracy," he said, "our people must have the facts." Secretary Claude R. Wickard refers to the preparedness program in his comments, remarking, "In a deeper sense, indeed, modern wars result from some of the very causes behind farm distress."

There are nearly 1,200 pages of text including more than 50 individual articles by researchers and executives of the Department of Agriculture and a few authorities from other institutions. Once again, department statistics will be printed in a separate book.

Gove Hambridge, editor of the Yearbook, says it comes at the end of one of the most momentous and eventful decades in the history of American agriculture and in a sense sums up that decade. Consequently he has divided the book into seven parts.

1 A history of agriculture in the United States with emphasis on changing needs and conditions that have shaped national policies.

2 Agriculture and the national welfare—deals with relationships between producers and consumers, agriculture and industry, farm people and city people.

3 The farmer's problems today and the efforts to solve them—a comprehensive survey.

4 Farm organizations—reports the viewpoints and recommendations of three national organizations of farmers and their stand on specific policies.

5 What some social scientists have to say—views of agriculture from particular angles.

6 Democracy and agricultural policy—deals with the relationship of policy making to democratic processes.

7 Essentials of agricultural policy—a summing up by H. R. Tolley, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of what has gone before in terms of today's and tomorrow's policies.

Copies may be obtained at $1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents. A few copies are available for distribution to public agencies.

Winter Park Opens New Shell Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—One of the unique new buildings in the South is the Beal-Maltbie Shell Museum recently opened here, which houses a magnificent collection of sea and land shells.

Because of the delicate coloring in many of the shells, it is imperative that no sunlight or heat reach them, so the entire building is windowless. Ventilation is furnished by an air conditioning unit, and fluorescent lamps illuminate the interior perfectly with their soft, cold glow.

The Central Florida Symphony Orchestra is sponsoring a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pinafore," on March 25, 26, featuring pupils of Madame Louise Homer, former Metropolitan Opera star, who makes her winter home here.

"Romeo and Juliet" will be given by the Rollins Student Players April 24-26.

Mine Owners Refuse $1-a-Day Wage Rise

By the Associated Press

New York—The nation's bituminous coal operators today rejected union demands for a blanket $1-a-day wage increase and proposed that the present two-year contract covering wages and employment conditions for 450,000 miners be extended another two years.

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, proposed there be no work stoppage pending a settlement of differences.

Mr. Lewis made his proposal at the biennial joint conference of union and management representatives from the eight-State Appalachian area "in order to allay any public apprehension concerning the possibility of a suspension of mining operations in the bituminous coal industry due to the expiration of existing wage agreements."

Mr. Lewis suggested in his proposal for a resolution against a work stoppage—such as occurred two years ago when a prolonged deadlock resulted—that if, after March 31, any increase in wages or improvement in conditions were agreed upon, it be retroactive.

Mr. Lewis said it was the War Department's desire that important and vital defense industries keep working without interruption.

The operators had said that the wage demand would raise sharply the cost of coal, proposed that the present two-year contract covering wages and employment conditions for 450,000 miners be extended for another two years and suggested consideration of a 40- or 42-hour week to replace the present 35-hour schedule.

Mr. Lewis said the miners "thoroughly reject any theory that the mounting tax cost on industry . . . justifies withholding wage increases."

Mr. Lewis said that estimates of increased cost, which the operators said would result from the miners' demands, were exorbitant.

Pittsburgh — Officials of the LaBelle Works of the Crucible Steel Company, which employs about 900 men, declared CIO steel workers had called an "unauthorized strike." Union headquarters declined to comment, but pickets yesterday morning began stopping workmen who did not have paid up union cards. The firm has defense orders for small arms parts.

Bridgeville, Pa.—Four hundred employees of the Vanadium Corporation walked out four weeks ago in protest, they said, to the company's action in ignoring unemployed union members in hiring six plant guards.

At the Universal-Cyclops Steel Company, 1,500 men have been out since February 20, claiming their wages were 30 per cent under the rate paid by other similar concerns.

Everett, Wash. — Three dozen union carpenters ceased work on buildings at a $5,000,000 Army Air Corps base near here yesterday in protest to delivery of lumber from a mill which A. F of L. officials called "unfair." About 75 other building trades workmen also were affected by the work stoppage.

New York Milk Area Fraud Uncovered

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—N. J. Cladakis, administrator of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area, said yesterday that his office had uncovered fraudulent practices in the last six months in buying milk for the New York market.

He said he had asked dealers to file monthly pay rolls of dairy farmers from whom they purchase milk as a method of checking such alleged practices in the future.

"A permanent record of producer payments in our office will safeguard farmers and the administrator's producers settlement fund from fraud," he said.

"In recent months our auditors have uncovered several types of fraudulent practice in buying milk, among them underpayment of producers, failure to pay at all, and the payment of bogus dairymen for milk that was not delivered.

Individual farmers' payments will not be made public.

37 Prizes Are Announced For Amateur Photographs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—A photographic contest offering 37 prizes of picture equipment worth $381 open to amateur photographers was announced by the Franklin Institute here today. The contest will close on April 15.

First prize will total $75 for an adult or $50 for a junior entrant. Pictures by young persons and adults will be judged separately.

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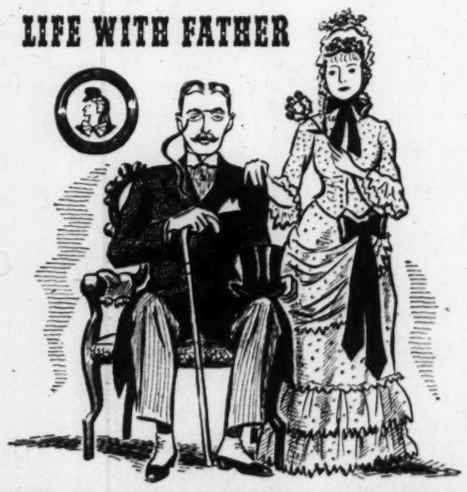
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New Record Releases Offer Music of Southwest Indians

Review of Recordings

Some odd and interesting Americana is available to record fanciers in current issues of RCA-Victor under its Black Label series. Laura Boulton, who may be remembered for the unusual recordings she made of West African tribal music and rhythms, has turned to the music and rhythms of the American Indians of the Southwest.

The first of several albums that are to be issued confines itself to the Hopi, Zuni, Navajo, Taos, Mohave, Papago, Pima and Apache tribes of New Mexico and Arizona. The music of these American tribes, in contrast with African music, is entirely vocal, with simple drum and rattle rhythmic accompaniments. By vocal we do not mean singing in the accepted sense but rather an employment of the vocal chords through partly opened jaws with all the strength of the diaphragm behind it. If one can imagine a grunt stretched into a singing phrase he has a fairly good idea of how it sounds. We found a night religious chant of the Navajos, in which an eerie falsetto range was employed, perhaps the most unusual item in the album. It is not hard to discern our jitterbug background after hearing these primitive American rhythms.

Southern Prison Songs

In the next American item "Lead Belly," king of the twelve-stringed guitar, brings his personal experience, with the help of the Golden Gate Quartet, into a recital of "The Midnight Special" and five other Southern prison songs. These are work songs which contain in some cases the actual rhythm of the work and express the only emotion perhaps that Negro work gangs can release chained together with an armed guard overseeing them.

The third item is more folksy and is a group of square dances and quadrilles under the title of "Swing Your Partner." Such well-known favorites as "Buffalo Gal," "Darling Nelly Gray" and "Life on the Ocean Wave" are rendered by Bill Dickinson's Tuxedo Colonels with the singing rhythmic dance calls one often hears on radio barn dance programs.

On the Classical Side

On the classical side of the music ledger Columbia has released uncommon items in Ernest Bloch's "Baal Shem" (Three Pictures of Chassidic Life), coupled with Milhaud's Sumaré from "Saudades do Brazil," in Joseph Szigeti's arrangement, and the "Miller's Dance," from De Falla's "Three Cornered Hat" Suite, played by Mr. Szigeti on the violin, with Arpad Sandor at the piano. Two 12-inch records in album. The Bloch is in minor elegiac strain employing the odd Jewish scale, while the other two items are strongly Iberian, the first with unusual percussive effects, and the latter, more familiar in its bucolic mood.

Szymanowski's Twelve Etudes, Op. 33, and Two Mazurkas, Op. 50, by Jacob Gimpel, pianist, on two Columbia records, disclose the work of a Polish composer born in the Ukraine who adorned Chopin but who was strongly influenced by Scriabin and the French impressionists. These etudes and mazurkas, which are of technical interest, are strongly marked with all these influences. Another keyboard item offers Guiomar Novaes, Brazilian artist, in "Scenas Infantis," a group of charming little childhood pictures in characteristic Iberian flavor.

Mozart Work Offered

The only major orchestral item in current releases is Columbia's recording of the familiar "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," or Mozart Serenade in G major, very well done by Felix Weingartner and the London Symphony Orchestra.

Vocal items include an album of patter songs from Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, by Nelson Eddy, with chorus and orchestra. Favorites are "My Object All Sublime," from "The Mikado" and "I Am the Monarch of the Sea," from "H. M. S. Pinafore." Suzanne Sten, mezzo soprano, sings nicely the familiar Mendelssohn "On Wings of Songs" and the melodic "Suleika."

Columbia makes another excursion into jazz history with an album featuring the clarinet work of Frank Teschemaker in the "Chicago" style. His modern exponent is Benny Goodman. All the "classics" like "Nobody's Sweetheart," "Sister Kate," "China Boy," "Sugar," and "Liza" are there.

In the popular field Glenn Miller performs an outstanding job in taking an old classic over the hurdles, an arrangement of the "Song of the Volga Boatmen," for Bluebird. In it he gives a tabloid version of many band styles. In the easy bounce rhythm made famous by "Tuxedo Junction," he introduces a muted guttural trumpet passage reminiscent of Duke Ellington; then a series of power brass ensemble riffs in the manner of Benny Goodman; an Earl Hines treble piano shake; a guttural sax chorus typical of Erskine Hawkins, then combines a fugal treatment in the Bach manner with a camp meeting, hand-clapping rhythm, closing with his own power style. This rhythm is very popular and there is another disk by Columbia made by Harry James, now back in the CRC fold, of "Flatbush Flanagan" also in easy bounce style.

The Metronome All-Star Band, made up of prominent jazz musicians selected in the annual poll of that magazine, turns out a very fast "Bugle Call Rag" coupled with a well built-up "One O'Clock Jump," both sides featuring choruses by all the players.

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Commuters Cars Edging Public Transport Off Road

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the rhythmic whir of rubber-tired transportation carrying commuters to and from home and office, Automobile Facts, bi-monthly report of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, today envisages a nation-wide trend "that in 2,100 towns and cities ranging in size from 2,500 to 50,000 people has done away completely with mass transportation systems in favor of the family car."

An additional 702 towns and cities ranging up to the 250,000 population class, the publication stated, are also wholly motorized with buses used as their sole intra-urban adjunct to the private motorcar. And even in cities with populations above 250,000 persons, it was noted that as many as 70 per cent of the persons entering the central business sections did so in individually-owned passenger cars.

These facts were cited by manufacturers as indicating the heavy growth of suburban districts, as opposed to general residential and business declines in many of the large cities. Carrying this idea further, manufacturers pointed out that in the 92 largest cities of the Nation having an aggregate population of 37,600,000 people, a population gain of only 1,600,000 was noted since 1930, whereas the remainder of the counties in which they are located, with only one-third as many people, showed an equally substantial gain in residents.

Typical Community Cited

The survey of local transportation revealed that in 212 cities of the 25,000 to 50,000 class reporting, five were doing without intra-urban transportation facilities while 172 had bus systems exclusively.

In the 15,000 to 25,000 class, 18 of the 292 cities reporting had no local transportation systems while 228 depended entirely upon bus services. Among the 375 communities between 10,000 and 15,000 population, 145 got along without local mass transportation equipment and 174 had buses only.

Citing the town of Midland, Mich., with a population of 10,329 people, as typical of American communities everywhere, the manufacturers stated that this community's dependence upon private motorcars is almost complete. In others words, without his automobile, the Midlander is about as badly off as a Laplander without his reindeer.

Some of the Midlander's characteristics are cited as follows:

The people prefer to own their own homes away from the central districts which can now be reached quickly in their own cars.

For every 100 families in Midland, there are 118 private automobiles.

Home ownership is at the rate of 73 per cent of the famlies compared with a national average of 48 per cent.

For each bus passenger coming to town, 918 came in their own automobiles, and 82 in trucks.

Neighbors "double up" in the use of their automobiles. Every car arriving in the morning carries a customary quota of five to six passengers. Drivers point out that this facilitates parking and pays transportation bills with a minimum cost to all.

Ford Plane Engines Soon

Barring unforeseen circumstances, the Ford Motor Company will have its new $21,000,000 airplane engine plant at Dearborn ready for operation on April 1, according to reports received from Ford officials today.

The new building is located within the 1,200-acre tract occupied by the Ford River Rouge plant. Around April 1, actual installation of machinery will have been made for the production of Pratt & Whitney double-wasp airplane engines for the U. S. Army.

The company has contracted with the Federal Government to build 4,236 Pratt & Whitney engines, plus spare parts. These 18-cylinder, air-cooled, double-row, radial engines range in horsepower from 1,850 to 2,000. When full production is reached, the Ford Company will be equipped to build 15 engines per day, plus spares.

Michigan Test Road

Michigan has completed a test highway near Detroit, about 17 miles long, for judging the merits of many types of road-building materials, including concrete.

Primary purpose of the project will be to establish certain fundamental principles in concrete pavement design, and to correlate laboratory studies with construction methods.

Spain Affirms Its Ties to Axis

Continued from Page 1

It seemed at that time the obvious strategy to take advantage of the confusion in the Mediterranean which the disappearance of the French fleet and its North African armies had made in the Allied plans.

Did Hitler Blunder?

Looking back in the light of subsequent events, this failure to act stands out as one of Reichsführer Hitler's major blunders. When the history of this war is written, it may be found that Germany's bid for world domination was defeated by the speed and completeness of the French collapse and by the misreading of the British character which refused to be intimidated by the shock of one of the greatest disasters in military history.

Herr Hitler, it may be shown, did not reckon upon a campaign of only six weeks against France. Consequently he was not ready for the next move, the invasion of England. At the same time, he expected the British to be equally surprised with himself at the devastating nature of Germany's military victory and be frightened into an immediate settlement.

Herr Hitler's delay in occupying Spain may be explained in the same way. In those days there was no doubt that Spain under pressure would have been willing to co-operate to the full in any German thrust through Gibraltar into Africa. The risks to its national safety then would have been small and the benefits to its ambitions would have been great.

Since June, 1940, every week that has passed has made the problem of Spain from the Axis view point more difficult. Although this does not signify that the threat to its independence is any the less great, it does mean that while the advantages to Germany of Spanish bases are just as important, the cost of acquiring them is infinitely heavier.

Franco's Position

Spain's internal situation is the crux of the problem. Gen. Francisco Franco won the Civil War, but in doing so he sold his birthright to Herr Hitler and Premier Mussolini. He has neither a united country behind him nor has he been able to arrest the catastrophic rush toward economic ruin.

Beneath the universal starvation there is bitter political disunity which is prevented from open revolt only by the pistol and the prison camp. The lid to this cauldron of discontent is still held down by the Falange Party and their Gestapo advisers. The Caudillo himself exercises some authority over the different interests that composed the winning team in the war, but fundamentally their unity lies only in a common disillusionment and a dislike for Foreign Minister Señor Ramon Serrano Suñer and the Falange party who have grabbed the scanty fruits that came from the victory.

This fact was the main explanation for the transfer of Señor Suñer from the Ministry of the Interior, where he was responsible for internal order, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he could play at the game of diplomacy over whose course he had little control.

On the other side there is the bitter hostility of all the survivors from the Government supporters in the war. Half a million of these are still in concentration camps or engaged on forced labor. Thousands more are conducting sporadic guerrilla warfare in the mountains of the Asturias. The remainder, who suffer all kinds of disabilities because of their political beliefs, are stubbornly pro-British in sympathy and a potential menace to the survival of the present rulers in Spain, if anything should happen to upset or weaken the political balance.

Himmler's Visit

This instability of the Franco regime has been a source of German pre-occupation. The visit to Madrid in October of Heinrich Himmler, head of the German Secret Police was undoubtedly concerned with the internal conditions in Spain and his report to his master must have been rough reading to the man who wants Spain to play its appointed part in totalitarian strategy.

But the overriding consideration in Spain is the question of food. This is the lowest common denominator which must eventually decide Spain's participation in the war. The starvation which envelopes the country is partly the result of the havoc caused by three years of war. It is equally derived from a Government policy by which hundreds of thousands of land workers have been shot or imprisoned, by which a medieval landowning system, disbanded by the Republic, has been reinstated and by which Spain's scanty stocks of rice, olives, hams, wheat, and butter have found their way to Italy and Germany to pay for war debts.

For Spaniards it is a distasteful sight to see thousands of Germans in Madrid feeding on whatever fat the land still yields. In Navarre the open purchases of agricultural produce by the Nazis, at prices which the Spaniards themselves could never pay, has resulted in at least one serious riot. The large shipments of olives and rice to Italy is well known. The temper of a proud and independent people is progressively rising against the Axis and against the Falange government.

It is this political and economic situation that has produced the paradox of Spain. A Government more openly in sympathy with the Axis powers than any other, finds itself unable to take up its destined role in Herr Hitler's plan. Because of the internal conditions within the country the Germans hesitate to initiate a move which from the military view point has little difficulty. There is nothing but a few hard facts that can prevent the Nazis from occupying the bases on the Mediterranean today. It is a realization of these hard facts that will keep Spain out of the war and avoid a second revolution which would again make the country a battleground for the great Powers.

Today in Spain

Returning to the United States after long journalistic service in Lisbon, Mr. Lucas writes authoritatively on the affairs of the Iberian peninsula.

The balance sheet, resulting from a German occupation of Spain, reads something like this:

On the credit side there would be the obvious advantages of numerous air and naval bases on the western Mediterranean from which it would be possible to eliminate the pressure of the British fleet on the Italians. It is doubtful if the Rock of Gibraltar could ever be stormed until the food and the ammunition of the garrison had become exhausted. But with the control of the Spanish and African shores of the Straits the harbour of Gibraltar would be made untenable.

Such a control of the Straits would deprive the British of their only remaining base in this area of the Mediterranean and would thus endanger the shipping lane which is now open and is used for supplying and reinforcing the Allied forces in Libya and the Balkans. This would immediately react very much to the favor of the Axis in their plans in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Food and Transport

But on the debit side there are formidable disadvantages. The entry of Herr Hitler into Spain presents the two problems of food and transport. The feeding of 30,000,000 Spaniards — unless the Nazis are prepared to let them starve—the maintenance of German forces sufficient to police the country and protect a thousand miles of coastline against attack, the provisioning of air bases with fuel and oil, all these would place an enormous strain upon the food, gasoline, and transport resources of the Germans.

Even at the highest estimate of Herr Hitler's reserves, he cannot afford to squander, without adequate return, these prime materials so necessary for the prosecution of his main war against the British Isles.

Unlike Norway and the Low Countries, from the Spanish cupboard the Nazis can expect to get nothing; it is already completely bare. Apart from these considerations there is the certainty of a British counter move which would involve the seizure of the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Isles, splendid outposts in the Atlantic for the protection of British shipping and alternative bases to compensate for the loss of Gibraltar.

A German move into Spain thus might open up all sorts of possibilities for his opponent. Opening of another battle front hundreds of miles away from Germany's bases, rebellion in Spain itself, a violent reaction from the United States to this encroaching German threat and a swift move on the part of the 500,000 French soldiers under Gen. Maxime Weygand, these are prospects that must be faced, and they are considerations which bear down the balance on the debit side.

Taking into consideration all the factors in the situation it looks as if the passage of time has turned the Spanish adventure into a too risky procedure, unless Herr Hitler is driven to it in a moment of despair. Instead it is probable that the Nazis will content themselves with the seizure of the naval and air bases in the Balearic Islands, both of which were well fortified and equipped during the Spanish War.

Anti-Sabotage Drive Widens

Continued from Page 1

Detroit and Newark Consulates of the Italian Government as a first move to curb Axis representatives. Mr. Weiss urged enactment of his bill in order to prevent "these officials from carrying on activities designed to undermine the Government of the United States by interfering with its social, economic and industrial life."

Pointing out that the United States is already taking precautions against sabotage, espionage and similar acts, Mr. Weiss said:

"It has been disclosed by the Dies Committee, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other American groups that subversive agencies have been quite evident in all sections of the country, and there is no question but that many of these agencies emanate from diplomatic Consulates who carry on with full knowledge of the protection of our laws."

He agreed that other nations might retaliate with similar restrictions, but said that he had "no fear of serious consequences" because the United States does not engage in, approve or sanction such acts by its diplomatic officials.

"This is not a part of our foreign policy," he added, "so with clean hands we have nothing to fear."

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U. S. Is Urged to Rush Two-Ocean Navy

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—A $3,446,585,144 appropriation bill to carry forward the two-ocean naval construction program was presented to the House today along with a warning from the Navy's high command that the critical world situation "may continue to grow worse for some time to come."

Recommending the huge outlay for the year starting July 1, the Appropriations Committee told the House that the fleet expansion program called for "collateral expenses of staggering proportions" and that $5,553,976,000 additional will have to be appropriated during the fiscal years 1943-46 solely to complete the current shipbuilding program.

A total of 729 ships of all types and categories are now under construction or contracted for and, when completed, will give the United States the most powerful navy in world history.

A fund of $1,515,000,000, the largest single item in the bill, is for shipbuilding.

Other large items include $434,550,000 for the naval aircraft program, aimed at procurement of 7,129 planes which were ordered last year, and the maintenance and operation of aircraft and air stations; $443,000,000 for maintenance and operation of the existing fleet; $475,000,000 for pay, subsistence and training of personnel and $321,342,960 for expansion or establishment of naval shore bases.

Subversion Safeguard

For the first time, the Committee wrote into the Navy bill a provision to prohibit payment of any of the funds to persons advocating overthrow of the Government by force or who belong to organizations advocating such tactics.

A somewhat similar provision has been placed in relief and other appropriation bills. Anyone who accepted funds in violation of the pending provision would be liable to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year, in addition to penalties under any other applicable law.

Another new provision would prohibit the Navy from employing any additional civilian personnel after today at salaries in excess of $5,000, unless specifically authorized in the bill or hereafter. It also would limit the number of civilian officers and employees of the Navy Department in Washington to 7,500, unless specific appropriation is made later for an increase.

The bill's total was $220,398,223 in excess of the amount provided, or expected to be provided, for the Navy during the current fiscal year but was $3,974,264 below the budget estimates.

Airport Facilities

The Committee said that of $75,607,694 for additional aeronautical facilities, $60,843,100 was for launching a program to provide ground facilities for 10,000 planes.

Most of the reduction in the budget estimates was accomplished by the elimination of a number of shore projects which the Committee said it was not convinced were "warranted by the present defense-preparation effort." Among them was an $800,000 project at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard for berthing and storage of Marine Corps landing boats. Reference to that project in a recent Senate report stirred a flurry of excitement because the boats were described as "expeditionary" force landing boats.

The bill carries funds to increase the enlisted strength of the Navy from 232,000 to 258,000, although the average is expected to be about 245,000 men for the year. The Committee said that the number of Marine Corps Reserves on active duty will be increased by 5,475 by July 1, raising the Corps' total enlisted strength to 50,566.

Civilian Police Rejected

A Navy Department proposal to replace marines on guard duty at various naval establishments with a civilian police force was rejected by the Committee. The new force of 3,000 men would have cost $5,410,830 for a full year, but the Committee asserted such a force patently would not be adequate to replace the 6,100 marines now doing the work—"a magnificent job."

Disclosing it had made an exhaustive inquiry into the status of the Navy's materiel programs in an effort to determine the causes for delays, if any, the Committee reported:

"A fair summary would be that the major problems—and there were many—either have been or are in course of solution. However, insufficient machine tools and tool-making personnel and other skilled help may continue to bar a maximum effort for some time to come."

Knox Has Hankering For Editorial Desk

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 13

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox prefers his civilian job of publishing a Chicago newspaper to his present Cabinet position.

During hearings on the naval appropriation bill, reported to the House today, Secretary Knox said in reply to a query from a Committee member:

"I would like to say this, Congressman: I wish you were sitting where I am; I would love to give you my job, and go back to my newspaper."

Contractors Balk

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Chairman Emory S. Land said today the Maritime Commission was "having trouble getting contractors to sign up" for the construction of shipyards in which 200 new merchant vessels are to be built.

Admiral Land discussed this shipbuilding program with President Roosevelt today, and told reporters afterward that contractors objected to the form of contract offered by the Commission. The contracts, he said, call for a "cost plus basis, with a bonus for construction below a base price and a penalty for permitting costs to mount above such a price."

Seven companies are involved, he said. It is planned to build seven yards for construction of the 200 cargo carriers which Mr. Roosevelt said were needed to help meet a prospective world shortage of tonnage.

Admiral Land said he had not talked with the President about releasing American merchant ships to Britain.

No Argentine Beef

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee has refused Navy and Budget Bureau requests that the Navy be permitted to buy Argentine beef.

Publication of Committee hearings on the 1942 naval appropriations bill showed today that the prohibition, which applies to Navy purchase of foreign foodstuffs except those which cannot be procured domestically "in sufficient quantities as when needed," had been retained.

Spokesmen for both the Navy and Budget Bureau had asked the Committee to lift the restriction.

On Feb. 22, Donald M. Nelson, Director of Defense Purchases, announced plans for the purchase of some South American canned beef for use of armed forces in the field. Later official sources said the amount to be bought for the 1941 fiscal year would be about 20,000,000 pounds.

Music Soothes the Motorist

Wide World

Police Commissioner—Shreveport Style

Jim Davis, Police Commissioner of Shreveport, La., whose unusual public educational campaigning, involving hillbilly, jive and popular songs, is said to have reduced street traffic accidents about 40 per cent. Mr. Davis' efforts are also credited with reducing crime. He is an ex-college professor of applied psychology. He is shown with his guitar at the Hotel New Yorker, on a visit to New York City.

U. S. 'Freezes' Hungary's Cash

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt today "froze" all funds of Hungary in the United States and Secretary of State Cordell Hull explained shortly thereafter that Hungary was considered by this Government to be under German domination.

Mr. Hull said the United States put Hungary in the same category as Rumania and other countries under domination of the Reich and against which freezing orders previously were issued.

The action on Hungarian funds, the Secretary of State added, might have been taken at an earlier date and there was no particular development which caused the order to be issued today.

Hungary, the twelfth nation whose funds have been frozen, signed the Axis Pact about two months ago.

The freezing order, as in past cases, prohibited the removal, transfer or use of any Hungarian cash, precious metals, or other negotiable assets from the United States, except upon obtaining permission from the United States Treasury.

In this manner, approximately $4,500,000,000 of European assets in the United States have been tied up. Addition of Hungary to the list, however, added little to the total. The Commerce Department estimated that Hungarians had about $250,000 of investments in the United States plus a small amount of cash or short-term securities.

American investments in Hungary, which are affected indirectly because of difficulties in financial transactions between the two countries as a result of the order, exceed $52,000,000.

Other countries on the "frozen" list are Norway, Denmark, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

World Vista by Shortwave

A timetable of the leading shortwave broadcast stations in the world appears on the second Thursday of each month.

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Mexico City	XEBT	49.96	6.05	Noon-1 a. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.05	8 a. m.-1:45 a. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJCX	49.85	6.02	8 a. m.-2 p. m.; 6-11:30 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	9-15 p. m.-1 a. m.
Calgary, Canada	CFVP	49.75	6.03	10 a. m.-2 a. m.
Panama City	HP5B	49.73	6.03	10:30 a. m.-2; 6-11 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	49.66	6.04	Approx. 8 to 10 p. m.
London	GSA	49.56	6.05	6:20-11:30 p. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	6 p. m. to 1 a. m., irreg.
Toronto	CFRX	49.42	6.07	6:45 a. m.-12:30 a. m.
Vancouver	CKFX	49.34	6.08	9:30 a. m.-3 a. m.
Nairobi, Kenya	VQ7LO	49.32	6.08	5:45-6:15 a. m.
Nassau, Bahamas	ZNS2	49.25	6.09	8 a. m. to 11 p. m., irreg.
Capetown	ZRK	49.20	6.10	Noon-3:50 p. m.
London	GSL	49.10	6.11	6:20-11:30 p. m.
New York	WCBX	49.02	6.12	11:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
Panama	HP5H	49.00	6.12	6-11 p. m.
Halifax	CHNX	48.93	6.13	7 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
Havana	COCD	48.93	6.13	9 a. m.-10:30 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	48.47	6.19	10-11 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	48.47	6.19	Thurs, Sat., near 8 p. m.
Athlone, Ireland	EIRE	48.47	6.19	3:45-7 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	47.14	6.36	7 a. m.-mid.
Bandoeng	PMH	44.64	6.72	4:30-10 a. m.
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.24	7.10	Tues., Fri., 11 p. m.-12:15 a. m.
Berlin	DXJ	41.44	7.24	8-8:30 p. m.
Cairo	SUX	38.14	7.86	12:30-3:30 p. m.; nights, irreg.
Havana	COCO	33.90	8.85	6 a. m.-1 a. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	7:15-9 p. m.
Lima, Peru	OAX4J	32.19	9.34	6 p. m.-mid.
Geneva	HBL	32.11	9.35	night, irreg.
Havana	COCH	31.80	9.43	7 a. m.-mid.
Ankara	TAP	31.70	9.46	3-5 p. m., irreg.
Manila	KZIB	31.57	9.50	4-10 a. m.
La Paz, Bolivia	CP38	31.57	9.50	6-11:30 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	noon-11:30 p. m.
Moscow	RV96	31.50	9.52	1:30-9:30 p. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	30.50	9.52	5-10 a. m., irreg.
Calcutta	VUC-2	31.48	9.53	mid.-1; 2-4 a. m.
San Francisco	KGEI	31.48	9.53	mid.-3 a. m. (to Asia)
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	3 p. m. to mid. (to S. A.)
Suva, Fiji	VPD-2	31.47	9.53	mid-12:30; 4-5.15 a. m.
Motala, Sweden	SBU	31.47	9.53	4-5 p. m., irreg.
Tokyo	JZI	31.47	9.53	2-3; 7-9 p. m.; mid-1.30 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	31.41	9.55	6.15-9.15 p. m. (to S. A.).
Bombay	VUB-2	31.40	9.55	2-4 a. m.
Soerabaya, Java	YDB	31.40	9.55	10.30 p. m.-2 a. m.; 4-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	noon-2 a. m.
Montevideo	CXA-2	31.35	9.57	4.30-9.30 p. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	5.30-10 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	1.10-5 a. m.; 11 a. m.-11.30 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR	31.32	9.58	3.30-8.30 a. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.28	9.59	1.30-3.30; 6.30-11 a. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	31.28	9.59	4 p. m.-1 a. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	4-10 p. m.
Panama City	HP5J	31.22	9.60	6.30-10.30 p. m.
Sydney	VLQ	31.21	9.61	2-2.30; 3-4; 6.40-7.15 a. m.
Cape Town	ZRL	31.21	9.61	11:45 p. m.-1:45 a. m.; 3-11 a. m.
San Jose, C. R.	TIPO	31.19	9.62	7-11.30 p. m.
Taihoku, Taiwan	JFO	31.15	9.63	4-10.30 a. m.
Rome	2RO-3	31.14	9.63	1-2.30 a. m.; 3-10.30 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	2-6 p. m. (to Europe).
Buenos Aires	LRX	31.06	9.66	4-10.30 p. m.
Rome	2RO-9	31.03	9.67	1-2.30 a. m.; 2-10.30 p. m.
San Francisco	KGEI	31.02	9.67	7 a. m.-noon (to Asia)
New York	WRCA	31.02	9.67	4 p. m.-1 a. m. (to S. A.).
Berlin	DJX	31.01	9.68	noon-3 a. m.
Sydney	VLQ8	30.99	9.68	4-5 p. m.; 7-8 a. m.
Buenos Aires	LRA-1	30.96	9.68	2.30-3.30; 4-9 p. m.
London	GRX	30.96	9.68	irreg.
Heredia, C. R.	T14 NRH	30.96	9.68	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9-10 p. m.
Lourenco Marques, Mozambique	CR7BE	30.86	9.70	2-4 p. m.
Lisbon	CSW-7	30.80	9.74	4-7 p. m.
Rome	IRF	30.57	9.81	noon-10.15 p.m.; 11 p.m.-1 a.m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-9 p. m., irreg.
Prague	DZB	29.88	10.04	2.40-3.30 p. m., irreg.
Leopoldville	OPM	29.59	10.14	2-2.50 p. m., irreg.
Rio de Janeiro	PSH	29.35	10.22	4-8 p. m.
Bandoeng	PMN	29.24	10.26	8:30-9 p. m.; 10 p. m.-2 a. m.; 4.30-11 a. m. (also PLP, 11-mega.)
Geneva	HBO	26.31	11.40	6.45-9 p. m., irreg.
Havana	COCQ	25.93	11.57	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Santiago	CB1170	25.64	11.70	7-11.30 p. m.
Chungking	XGOY	25.64	11.70	6.45-7.20 p. m.
Panama City	HP1A	25.64	11.70	8-10.45 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	25.62	11.71	3-10 p. m., irreg.
Paris	——	25.60	11.72	8 a. m.-6 p. m., irreg.
Bangkok	HSP-5	25.60	11.72	8-10 a. m., except Mondays
Winnipeg	CJRX	25.60	11.72	4 p. m.-1 a. m.
Moscow	——	25.59	11.72	8.30-6 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	25.58	11.73	noon-10 p. m., irreg.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	1-3.45; 4-noon; 12.10-11.30 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	3 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day)
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	4.30-5.30; 6-7 p. m.; mid.-1 a. m.
Rome	2RO-4	25.40	11.81	6 a. m.-10:30 p. m.; 11 p. m.-mid.
Tokyo	JVZ	25.38	11.82	8-9 p. m. (to America)
New York	WCBX	25.36	11.83	noon-7 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR-6	25.36	11.83	3.30-8 p. m.; mid.-3 a. m.
Boston	WBOS	25.27	11.87	4-11 p. m.
Sydney	VLQ7	25.25	11.88	near 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Moscow	——	25.19	11.89	1-6 p. m.
Brazzaville, Equatorial Africa	FZI	25.06	11.97	3:30-4:15 p. m. irreg.
Santiago	CB1180	25.00	12.00	4:30-11 p. m.
Moscow	RNE	25.00	12.00	6-7 a. m.; 4-9 p. m.
Geneva	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6-9 p. m., Mon., Wed., Sat.
Rio de Janeiro	PSF	20.42	14.69	6-8 p. m.
Moscow	RKI	19.95	15.04	noon-9 p. m.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	5 a. m.-9 p. m.
Vatican City	HJV	19.84	15.12	Sun., Tues., 7-8:30 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	19.83	15.13	10 a. m.-approx. 3 p. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.14	4 a. m.-11:30 p. m.
Bandoeng	YDC	19.81	15.15	8:30-9 p. m.; 4:30-10:30 a. m.
Motala, Sweden	SBT	19.80	15.16	8-9 p. m.
Moscow	RV96	19.76	15.18	1:30 a. m.-10 p. m., irreg.
Ankara	TAQ	19.74	15.19	mid.-1:30 a. m., near 3 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	5 a. m.-9 p. m.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ-2	19.71	15.22	7:30-10:30 a. m., irreg.
Belgrade	YUG	19.68	15.24	9-10 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	19.67	15.25	noon-6 p. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	19.64	15.27	noon-7 p. m.
Delhi	VUD-3	19.63	15.29	9-11 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	7 a. m.-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	4 a. m.-10:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.60	15.31	2:45 a. m.-noon.
San Francisco	KGEI	19.57	15.33	8:30-11 p. m. (for S. A.)
Boston	WRUL	19.54	15.35	2-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	5:45 a. m.-noon.
Berlin	DJH	16.82	17.84	mid-noon.
Bangkok	HS6PJ	15.77	19.02	Monday, 8-10 a. m.
Rome	IRW	15.37	19.52	7:30-10:30 a. m.
Schenectady	WGEA	13.96	21.50	8-11 a. m. (to S. A.)

Vinson Asks Ban on All Defense Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—As President Roosevelt prepared today to set up new mediation machinery to cope with a labor problem he considers minor, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, influential Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, urgently appealed to Congress to go farther and curb entirely strikes against national defense.

Unanimous recommendation for the immediate establishment of such a War Emergency Labor Board was presented to the President this morning by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management; and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director, who conferred for an hour at the White House at the President's call.

Today's discussions disclosed that previous disagreements over the form and details of the new set-up have been wholly ironed out and Mr. Roosevelt may be expected to announce shortly the addition of a further Department of the OPM on which the major unions and management will be equally represented with the Government holding the balance of power.

But it is evident that this action is not sufficient to satisfy those who take a more serious view of the strike problem than does the White House.

Plans Called Inadequate

Chairman Vinson today made himself the spokesman of the more serious view and, appearing before the House Judiciary Committee, he bluntly contended that all the proposals thus far advanced either by the President, or by Mr. Knudsen, or by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, are totally inadequate to deal with the situation.

With specific reference to the prospective War Labor Board which Mr. Roosevelt has touched upon several times in recent press conferences and which he discussed with Miss Perkins, Mr. Knudsen, and Mr. Hillman this morning, Representative Vinson contended that it would be ineffective because of the split in the labor movement and the spirit of hostility and nonco-operation between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organizations.

The World War Labor Board had an amazingly good record, Mr. Vinson agreed, but it did not follow, he said, that a new Board would have the same sort of success, particularly because of the division in the ranks of organized labor.

Split in Labor Ranks

"So long as labor is divided," he argued, "it will be impossible to secure any true co-operation between the two labor factions on the one hand, and between such factions, employers and Government on the other."

"Defense labor," Chairman Vinson said, "is not being asked to make sacrifices with respect to wages, hours or overtime compensation."

But there are two concrete contributions labor ought to make to defense and these, he held, should be secured by legislation since they are not apparently forthcoming by any other method.

First, he said, labor should "postpone for a limited time" the exercise of some rights so that machinery for "voluntary and amicable settlement" of disputes may be made effective;

Second, labor should "permit those who want to work for the defense of their country to do so without being required, as a prerequisite, to join a labor organization."

Strikes and Production

Mr. Vinson also countered directly the statistical estimates by which President Roosevelt and others have tended to minimize the effect of stoppages on defense production.

He estimated that strikes in 1940 cost enough labor to manufacture 325 bombing planes.

He estimated that the loss during 1940 and up to the middle of February added up to a total of 7,817,360 man-hours of labor. He based his estimates upon reports from 127 companies involved in strikes and pointed out that the number of strikes had increased since he made his survey.

Commenting on recurring statements that national defense strikes today are fewer than in 1917, Mr. Vinson said that during that time "there took place the greatest number of strikes this country has ever experienced, and to say now, with the Nation facing an emergency unprecedented in its history, with our very existence as a free Government dependent upon uninterrupted production of arms and munitions for defense, that we must wait until the number of strikes exceed that of such prior period—that we must wait until it may be too late—is just simply nonsense."

Industrial Warfare

"Our country," he emphasized, "cannot defend itself against enemies from without if it is faced with industrial warfare, or even the threat of industrial warfare, at home."

Rep. Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, said that labor, by national defense strikes, was "committing suicide."

Mr. Vinson said that if the Judiciary Committee would report a bill modeled upon the railway Labor Mediation Act, "I believe that labor would come in and see that we are not trying to destroy them."

"If we don't get this country in the proper defensive position," he warned, "many of our liberties probably will not be what they are today. Liberty is not something inherent in life. We've got to fight for it. And we've got to make sacrifices to protect it."

Contending that a new Labor Board would be more of a gesture than positive force, Mr. Vinson said that strikers at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and Walter Reed Hospital, "refuse to pay any heed to personal urging of the President of the United States, a President under whose Administration labor has made more gains than in the whole history of the United States."

A board, he said, would have "less prestige than the President himself," and probably would be unable to "secure any more co-operation from the two factions of labor."

Opposes Knudsen Plan

Mr. Knudsen had proposed that Congress enact legislation establishing a compulsory "cooling off period" in threatened defense strikes, backed by withdrawal of Wagner Act benefits from any group violating the requirement. Mr. Vinson said this was "impractical." This, he said, would "permit" the "unscrupulous employer" to "virtually destroy unions."

Following their conference with President Roosevelt, Secretary Perkins, Mr. Knudsen, and Mr. Hillman told correspondents that they had submitted to the White House a joint recommendation for the establishing of a super-mediation board to handle defense labor disputes.

Although Miss Perkins said that the plan for the new board is "shaping up in a definite way," she said Mr. Roosevelt has made no final decision. None would predict when a final decision would be made.

Mr. Hillman said after the one-hour conference in Mr. Roosevelt's study that several plans have been under consideration—including 11-man, 7-man, and 5-man boards.

Miss Perkins said, however, that she, Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman had come to an agreement on one specific plan and identified it only as having "an odd number" of members.

Aid Bill Opposition 'Faked'

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13 (AP)—Ernest Gibson, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, said yesterday a checkup of a considerable portion of letters and post cards opposing the lease-lend bill, which were received by members of Congress revealed 90 per cent bore forged or fictitious signatures.

The former United States Senator from Vermont added members of Congress received messages opposing the bill, which was signed by the President yesterday, in a ratio of 20 to 1 over favorable expressions.

"I have an idea that this is part of a deliberate scheme of fifth column propaganda directed by Nazi agents throughout this country," he stated in a talk to Kentucky committee leaders.

Mr. Gibson said the next objective of the committee was for "all-out" production of armament for Great Britain and delivery through United States naval convoy if necessary.

"The time may come when we will have to convoy shipments to Great Britain," he said. "The opposition will shout that such a course means war. Why should it? We shouldn't go to war if Hitler sinks one, two or ten American ships."

The former Vermont Senator said at present England is receiving between "two and three million dollars' worth of equipment a month from us but to put her on a par with production capacity with Germany and the conquered countries we must step that up to a billion dollars' worth a month."

8-Acre Farm Feeds Average American

WASHINGTON (AP)—It takes eight acres of farm land to feed an average American.

The Census Bureau, figuring it another way, finds the average farm—174 acres at last count—supports 21.6 persons as far as food output is concerned.

This is some improvement since the first farm census in 1850, when it took 12.7 acres to feed a person.

Giant 'Umbrella' Over River Chasm To Keep Washington State Dam Dry

ENUMCLAW, Wash., March 13 (AP)—A huge tent, more than big enough to cover a football field, is being erected across the White River chasm near here to keep a dam dry.

A vast spider web of cables was ready today to hoist the covering, 196 by 328 feet, up the canyon walls.

The tent will act as an umbrella over Mud Mountain Dam, which the Government is erecting as a flood control project across the ravaging "river nobody wants."

Main job of the tent will be to keep rain off the "oven-baked" dirt after it is prepared for packing into the impervious core of the rock-fill barrier. The dirt's moisture content will be reduced to between 10 and 17 per cent by heating in immense oil-heated ovens. The baking increases its compactibility.

The tent cost $35,000, just about $1 per pound. Twenty-two hoists will be required to lift it into place. Canvas and rigging have been designed to hold the weight of a foot of snow, or 640,000 pounds. M. L. McHugh of the Seattle Manufacturing Company which made the covering said he wouldn't hesitate to walk around on it after it is hoisted.

"There's nothing to it," he commented, "if you know where to step. If you don't know, chances are you won't make the mistake again."

The dam, costing $7,000,000 or more, will be about 400 feet high, 800 feet long and 1,600 feet thick with rock and dirt at the base. It will hold back the river which becomes a lowland scourge annually from the rapid spring melting of Cascade range snow.

The tent was constructed and brought here in sections.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays, monthly, 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Monday, April 21, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Annapolis of Air One of Pensacola's Great Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENSACOLA, Fla.—"The Annapolis of the Air" the largest Naval aviation training school in the world is one of the show places for winter tourists at Pensacola. In connection with the station is Corry Field, one of the world's finest landing fields.

Known as "The Romantic Gateway to Florida," Pensacola is rapidly becoming an all-year-round playground and the mecca of the retired businessman. Over a period of years the average temperature at Pensacola has been 67.7 degrees. Winter mornings are tangy and invigorating. Homes, apartments and rooms are rented at modest, attractive rates.

In addition are an amazing number of historical landmarks around this city that was once the first Capital of West Florida. Fort San Carlos, one of the oldest forts of the nation, built 1696; Fort Redoubt, Old Fort George, Plaza Fernand VII, descriptively marked, and the site where the transfer of Florida to the United States was made by the Spanish; Andrew Jackson's homesite, great marine terminals and the harbor with its fishing craft and ocean-going steamers are suggested sights to see.

A beautiful bridge and causeway connects Pensacola with the Gulf and on the beach are tennis courts, basketball courts, baseball diamonds and other amusements. The gently sloping beach of snowy-white sand, free from drift, washed by the Gulf of Mexico offers perfect sun and surf bathing.

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'Meet John Doe' in New York—News of Music—Art Exhibitions

Capra Film Makes Its Bow With a Double Premiere

By John Beaufort

New York

"The meek can only inherit the earth when the John Does start loving their neighbors. . . ." Given a director who can tackle a theme like that with honesty, sincerity, and compassion, the result is more than likely to be memorable.

Frank Capra made "Meet John Doe" out of such a theme and this is probably the best film of his career. Mr. Capra states more completely and fully than ever before that underlying message which has run to some degree through all his pictures. It is difficult to overstress the universality, the human understanding, and the timeliness of "Meet John Doe," which opened Wednesday night at the Rivoli and Hollywood Theaters. The cinema year has already been richly distinguished.

At a time when a metropolitan newspaper is building up one-time baseball pitcher to represent the little man from everywhere, Ann Mitchell, the girl who is ghost-writing for this John Doe, asks her mother about a speech for him. The mother says: "Have him say something simple and real, something with hope in it." Mr. Capra has taken the advice to heart. "Meet John Doe" radiates the vast implications of its central idea without detracting from the idea's essential simplicity and the simplicity of those who embody it.

* * *

John Doe—in legal parlance, a name for the nameless—embodies the theme. John Doe is born on the day that Connell, a hard-boiled editor, takes over the Bulletin and starts firing its old employees. Ann, a Bulletin columnist, becomes so incensed at the wholesale discharge that she finishes her final column with a fake letter signed by John Doe, who says he is going to jump off City Hall at midnight on Christmas Eve as a protest against the crookedness and hardness of the world.

Interest in John Doe mounts. Urged by Ann, the Bulletin decides to exploit the situation by finding a John Doe and by then printing a series of attacks upon various politicians under the John Doe signature. The offers of work and help arising from the first John Doe letter draws a throng of claimants to its authorship. From this motley company Connell and Ann choose "Long John" Willoughby who used to pitch in the minor leagues until he was incapacitated.

Later, a radio speech by John Doe begins a country-wide movement to form John Doe Clubs. The erstwhile pitcher canvasses the country in their behalf until he learns, on the night of their first national convention, that the entire project has been sponsored by D. B. Norton, Fascist-minded publisher of the Bulletin, who intends turning the clubs into a political springboard from which to jump into the White House. The climax of the picture and its dénouement offers scenes that are memorably spectacular, exciting, and moving. The fade-out strikes a false note but perhaps Mr. Capra may be forgiven that.

* * *

On the whole, "Meet John Doe" is more serious than previous Capra films. But there is no sparsity of comedy. There is a pantomime baseball game in John Doe's hotel suite. There are any number of delicious moments between John and the "Colonel," his tramp crony, played by Walter Brennan. Mr. Riskin has coined a new word. It is "Heeflots" which, as the "Colonel" explains, means "a lot of heels"—those folk whose perspective is warped by the struggle to gain riches.

With George Barnes to guide brilliantly Mr. Capra's camera, "Meet John Doe" descends among the people and makes itself felt as part of the democratic scene. The innumerable character types have been searched out for particular values and each small contribution enriches the whole. They supply both comedy and pathos.

On three or four occasions Mr. Capra tends to oversentimentalize principally on the scene of Norton's last-minute reformation. These scenes minimize slightly but by no means vitiate the accomplishment of "Meet John Doe." The scenes of the rain-soaked stadium convention, ending with Norton's exposure of John Doe, are impressive. The brief shot of John Doe and the "Colonel" riding in a box car against half-lighted landscape is full of contentment and freedom. The revelation to John Doe of Norton's real intentions by the drunken Connell is brilliantly acted. Among other things, "Meet John Doe" offers James Gleason a film role allowing scope for his resources.

Gary Cooper's shyness, his lanky awkwardness, and his melting sincerity are used to full advantage. There is no doubting his John Doe. Walter Brennan is excellent as the dour and skeptical "Colonel." Barbara Stanwyck has been splendidly coached in her performances as the newspaper girl whose early materialism is conquered not only by her admiration for her imaginary character but also for its portrayer. There are good contributing performances by Edward Arnold, Irving Bacon, Rod La Rocque, Spring Byington, Regis Toomey, J. Farrell MacDonald, Sterling Holloway, Aldrich Bowker, Gary Owen, and many others.

Perhaps the most encouraging thing about "Meet John Doe" is that, while giving national patriotism its full due of attention, the picture makes it abundantly clear that, as far as loving our neighbors goes, national boundaries are nothing more nor less than picket fences on a broad scale. Here, truly, is a film that says "something with hope in it."

James Abresch

Soloists for the Performance of 'Elijah'

Upper left is Donald Dame, tenor; upper right, Emma Beldan, soprano; lower left, Harriet Eden, soprano; lower right, Gertrude Berggren, contralto. The performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio will be given by the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony Hall on Sunday evening, March 23.

Changes In Casts Of Operas

Tito Schipa, instead of Charles Kullman, will sing Don Ottavio in Mozart's "Don Giovanni," when it is presented at the Metropolitan Theater, Monday evening, March 31, under the direction of Bruno Walter. Mr. Schipa will also sing Almaviva in Rossini's "Barber of Seville," Saturday afternoon, April 5, in place of Bruno Landi, who will be the Duke in "Rigoletto," Wednesday evening, April 2, replacing Nino Martini. Mr. Martini will not appear during the Boston season.

* * *

'Orfeo' at Conservatory

Monteverdi's "Orfeo" will be presented in concert form by the New England Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Quincy Porter, on Friday evening, March 21. First produced in Mantua in 1607, "Orfeo" has seldom been given in America. There was a performance in concert form at the Metropolitan in 1912, under Toscanini, and a stage performance by Smith College at Northampton in 1929. The Conservatory performance will be open to the public without charge. Tickets may be obtained on application to the Conservatory.

* * *

Youth Concerts

The Stradivarius Quartet and Mrs. Langdon Warner will give a concert for young people in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Friday afternoon. Haydn's "Lark" Quartet and single movements from work of Brahms, Beethoven, and Schubert make up the program.

The final Boston Symphony youth concert, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, will be given in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of March 19. The program lists Handel's "Cuckoo and Nightingale" Concerto for organ and orchestra, E. Power Biggs soloist; Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Chabrier's "España," Strauss' "Blue Danube," and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" Overture.

* * *

Boston String Quartet

The Boston String Quartet concert originally announced for March 9, then for March 23, has now been postponed to April 20. Beveridge Webster, pianist, will assist. The program: Mozart, Piano Quartet in E flat; Rossini, Quartet in B flat; Brahms, Piano Quintet.

* * *

At Longy School

The next Longy School Open House Concert will be held on Tuesday, March 18, One Follen Street, at 8:15 p. m. Helen Stewart Sanderson, soprano, accompanied by Erwin Bodky, piano, and assisted by Gerard Haft, cello, and David Glazer, clarinet, will present selections by Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Sibelius, Gordon Jacobs, and Everett B. Helm. This concert is open to the public without charge.

* * *

Nathan Gottschalk

Nathan Gottschalk who made his Boston debut on March 4, 1936, returns for a recital in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, April 9. Gottschalk studied with Lagerquist, Kassman, Burgin, Kortschak and Albert Spalding and he is a graduate of the Juilliard Graduate School in New York. He studied chamber music with Hans Letz, Felix Salmond and Carl Friedberg; composition with Bernard Wagenar. This violinist has played under Albert Stoessel, Fritz Reiner, Carlor Chaves, and Georg Schneevoigt.

Herbert Graf

Stage director of the Metropolitan Opera Association, four of whose productions will be seen in Boston. They are "Marriage of Figaro" on March 27, "Don Giovanni" on March 31, "Daughter of the Regiment" on April 1, and "Trovatore" on April 5.

Dance Notebook

In an editorial in Dance Observer for March, Robert Sabin suggests that Martha Graham's "Letter to the World" and "Every Soul Is a Circus," and Charles Weidman's "Happy Hypocrite" "could be introduced into the Ballet Theater's repertoire (with the original casts of course) without any change of policy on the part of that organization," hopefully forecasting a Dance Theater which would include both contemporary ballet and modern dance. Ballet Theater, now closed for reorganization, could well consider this suggestion in its future plans, not forgetting to include Doris Humphrey among the great choregraphers of modern theater works.

* * *

Denishawn Redivivus?

In a talk to newspaper people in Winchester, Mass., preparatory to a performance there last week, Ruth St. Denis spoke of the possibility of her rejoining Ted Shawn for concert work with a large supporting company, some time within the next year.

* * *

Winslow-Fitz-Simons

Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons are sailing this week for their first tour of South America, which will include Argentina and Brazil, Chile and Peru, in the itinerary, and will last five months. They have a repertoire of nine different programs. Mary Campbell, pianist, and Mary Stearns Morse, percussionist and dancer, will go with them.

* * *

Surrealist Experiment

"The Golden Fleece, an Alchemistic Fantasy," the new work which Hanya Holm will feature on her program at the Mansfield Theater, New York, Monday evening, March 17, is described as an experimental composition, with theme and costumes by the surrealist painter, Kurt Seligmann. The music for small orchestra is by Alex North, who will conduct. "Dance of Introduction," with music by Henry Cowell, is the other new work on the program.

* * *

Children's Matinees

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman are planning a series of children's matinees during the Easter holidays, following the close of the repertory season at their studio theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street, New York, on March 30.

The Request Program announced for this week end consists of Mr. Weidman's "The Happy Hypocrite," Miss Humphrey's "Passacaglia" and "Song of the West."

* * *

New Studio Theater

Marie Mayo, formerly Marie Marchowsky of Martha Graham's group, and Peter Michael, who came last season from England to join Ballet Theater, are heading a new Repertory Dance Theater, headquarters at 54 East Thirteenth Street, New York. Their first performance is scheduled for Sunday evening.

M. L.

George Chavchavadze

George Chavchavadze, pianist, who will play Friday evening in Jordan Hall, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1904. Forced to flee from Russia with his family, George sought refuge in London, where he received most of his musical training from Mabel Landers, a pupil of Leschetizky and founder of the Leschetizky School in London. In 1927 George Chavchavadze gave his first London recital in Wigmore Hall, and this concert was a prelude to a European tour.

During 1936 and 1937 Mr. Chavchavadze studied with Egon Petri. Since his return to the concert platform in 1938, he has appeared with many of the symphony orchestras of Europe and England. He has recently come to America with his wife, Princess George Chavchavadze.

Mr. Chavchavadze's program for Jordan Hall follows: Two Bach Prelude Chorales ("Blessed Jesus, Here We Stand" and "Jesus Christ the Son of God"), arranged by Walter Rummel; Sonata in F minor, by Brahms; Six Fantasiestücke, by Schumann; Suite for the Piano by Debussy; and "Petrarch" Sonata No. 123 and Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12, by Liszt.

Helen Traubel

When Helen Traubel, Metropolitan Opera soprano, gives her Symphony Hall concert as one of the events in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series, it will be the singer's second Boston concert during the 1941-42 season. The Morning Musicale committee will have the distinction of presenting Miss Traubel for her first Boston appearance.

Helen Traubel is a native American, born in St. Louis. Miss Traubel's mother, the former Clara Stuhr, was a singer of wide reputation.

It was Walter Damrosch who "discovered" Miss Traubel in St. Louis, and arranged for her appearance at the Metropolitan in his own opera, "The Man Without a Country." Last season she made her concert debut in New York, and this was followed by a solo appearance with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra to sing the Immolation Scene from "Götterdämmerung."

Other attractions in the Aaron Richmond series for the first time are Yehudi Menuhin, violinist; Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, and Dorothy Maynor, soprano. In addition to these four "fixed" events, the subscribers may choose any four of the following attractions: Rachmaninoff, Kreisler, Marian Anderson, Flagstad, Busch and Serkin, Trapp Family, the Budapest Quartet, and Rudolph Serkin.

Prints by British Artists

At the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, there will be on view through this week an exhibition of prints all of which were made by British artists who are now in service. The entire receipts which accrue from sales will be turned over to the families of the print-makers.

The exhibition is very interesting, representing as it does the high level of craftsmanship which characterizes graphic art in Britain. Englishmen describe their countryside and their folkways effectively in black and white; description and illustration are peculiar to their heritage.

Their love of the English landscape is apparent in many scenic views and the panoramic views of Cathedral towns and of London itself reveal pride in those very monuments which are now subjected to bombardment. Apparently the most popular entry is an etching entitled "Eleven O'Clock, Parade at the Guard's Depot." Here is an amazing military spectacle reminiscent of miniature panoramas of Renaissance engravers. J. Beresford Evans' prints are detached from daily events dedicated as they are to rarefied abstractions such as "Hyperboloids." The display is well worth seeing.

* * *

Doll and Richards

At Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, there is an exhibition of portraits painted by John Young-Hunter. It is nearly half a dozen years since this portraitist has exhibited in Boston.

Mr. Young-Hunter is skilled in the craft of making a likeness. His portraits show quick observation, capacity for grasping essentials, co-ordinating details, and imparting a convincing naturalism. The models are relaxed and amiable and generally free of any affectation of pose. Mr. Young-Hunter fulfills the function of painting faithfully what he sees. He introduces no personal, no critical, no creative factor. He shows kinship with John Singer Sargent. Sargent once said, ". . . I do not judge, I chronicle." Despite his impersonal attitude, his art was declared "sensational" by a Boston critic when exhibited here 40 years ago. It is doubtful whether that word would be used about Mr. Young-Hunter in Boston today. Perhaps, on the contrary, his canvases will evoke interest for their very want of sensationalism, for their adroit and efficient execution.

Among the canvases on view at Doll and Richards are portraits of Robert Edmund Jones, Peggy Wood, Andrew Carnegie, Dr. George G. Heye, Roy Wilson Howard, Maj. Alexander James, and Dr. James Thayer Addison.

* * *

Symphony Hall

Water colors by Amory Hooper will be on view at Symphony Hall through this week. "New England Radial" is the general title which Mrs. Hooper ascribes to her pictures which qualify each of the six States with some basic feature: Maine, littoral; New Hampshire, high places; Vermont, refuge; Massachusetts, social security; Rhode Island, idle energy; and Connecticut, red earth. Mrs. Cooper paints with vigor and conviction. She plies her brush energetically, striving to express growth, change, form and feeling with restlessness and urgency.

D. A.

'They Walk Alone'

New York

"They Walk Alone," by Max Catto, which opened at the John Golden Theater last evening, is a sensational melodrama about a servant girl who seduces young men and then murders them. The use of such a derangement for the sake of cheap thrill mongering is repulsive. The play is brilliantly acted by Elsa Lanchester and Carol Goodner and there are several good supporting performances. Berthold Viertel directed against an excellent setting by Lemuel Ayers. The effects of technical skill, however, do not excuse the cruel exploitation of a pitiable creature. Plays like "They Walk Alone" offer nothing helpful, constructive, or compassionate, and they are certainly questionable as entertainment.

Guild Play for Boston

Fredric March and Florence Eldridge will be seen in Boston in Sophie Treadwell's new play, "Hope for a Harvest," which is announced by the Theater Guild for two weeks at the Colonial Theater, beginning Monday, April 7. The play will be the fifth of the subscription season. Rehearsals, which are now under way in New York, are being directed by Lester Vail. The action of the play takes place in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Students Are Invited To See 'Blossom Time'

Everett Marshall will be host to a delegation of music students from the high schools of Boston at the opening performance of "Blossom Time" on Monday evening at the Shubert Theater. Mr. Marshall, who is starred in the role of Schubert, addressed letters to the principals of the high schools asking each of them to select a music student to be his guest.

After the performance the boys and girls will be invited backstage to meet Mr. Marshall and the others in the cast.

Stage News

Seats go on sale today at the Shubert Theater for the engagement of "Blossom Time," beginning Monday . . . Seat sale likewise starts today for the engagement of "Your Loving Son" at the Plymouth.

* * *

The Theater Guild is announcing in New York the purchase of a new play, as yet untitled, by Carl Zuckmayer and Fritz Kortner. Rehearsals are to start within a fortnight and the New York premiere is expected in April. The action of the play takes place in France between the early part of 1939 and May, 1940.

* * *

The latest information in New York is that "Charley's Aunt" will continue its run there, with reservations through May 3 going on sale today. The reported tour seems to be off.

* * *

"Alice in Wonderland" will be presented on Saturday morning, March 22, at 10:15 o'clock in the series of plays for children presented by Clare Tree Major under the sponsorship of the Women's International League.

Wheaton Dance Recital

The Wheaton Dance Group will give a recital at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., Saturday evening, March 22.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Sender Blank," featuring Maurice Schwartz, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Company. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Concert for young people by the Stradivarius Quartet; Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Bernard Robbins, Marcel Dick, Iwan d'Archambeau and Mrs. Langdon Warner. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20. "Catholicism Through the Centuries." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elisabeth Risdon. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Beloved Enemy," Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 3, 6:30, 10. "Three Blind Mice," Joel McCrea, Loretta Young and David Niven. 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:48, 6:35, 9:25. "Murder Among Friends," Cobina Wright, Jr., Marjorie Weaver. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:10, 10:30. "Land of Liberty." 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas and Robert Paige. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:18.

RKO-Boston—"Flying Wild," with the "East End Kids." 10:48 a. m., 2:44, 6:40, 10:09. "Li'l Abner." 12, 3:45, 7:43. Stage Show: 1:27, 5:23, 9:10.

Scollay—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Latest Information Please," "Story of Henry Bergh," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 10:05. "Land of Liberty." 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—"March of Time," Pete Smith Comedy, "Chinese Festival," Jan Garber's Orchestra," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:18 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—"Destry Rides Again," Marlene Dietrich. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 9, 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55.

Uptown—"Honeymoon for Three," George Brent Ann Sheridan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

Regent: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 3:05, 5:50, 9:15. "Five Little Peppers in Trouble." 4:10, 7:55.

Cleveland Circle: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Behind the News." 2, Evenings 7-11.

Harvard: "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. "Stranger on the Third Floor," Peter Lorre. 3 and 7:45.

University: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:05, 6:30, 9:25. "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum & Abner. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 9:40. "High Sierra." 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Adolescence," Leon Janney. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 2 Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:25, 9:25. "High Sierra." 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Victory," Fredric March. 2:21, 8:21. "Life with Henry." 1:54, 6:54, 9:49.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:42, 8:14. "Father is a Prince." 1:38, 7:10, 10:02.

Park: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 8:15. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:54, 6:46, 9:40.

Hyde Park: "The Informer," Victor McLaglen. 1:20, 9:20. "Petticoat Politics," with the Higgens Family. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:3, 4, 8.

Mystic: "Father's Son," John Litel. 2:15, 7, 10:10. "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "My Son, My Son," Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:45, 7.

Strand: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 2:15, 8:30. "Cast of Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2:45, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich Family. 1:45 &. "Victory," Fredric March. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2:20, 8:45, 9:55. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 3:45, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 3:30, 8:15. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "Life with Henry." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. "Old Swimming Hole."

Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:10, 4:10, 7:50.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2, 8:10.

Revere: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2, 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Trail of the Vigilantes."

Capitol and Ball Square: "No, No Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2, 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Down Argentine Way," "Meet the Wildcat." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. "Meet the Wildcat," M. Lindsay and Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:10, 7:55. "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 9.

Princess: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:09, 7:54. "No Time for Comedy," Rosalind Russell and James Stewart. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Comrad X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Little Men." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Linda Darnell. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 2:30 and 7:45, daily. ("Gone With the Wind," starts Sunday).

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 3:41, 8:11. "Youth Will be Served," Jane Withers. 2:25, 6:48, 9:43.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
TOM'W EVE. at 8:30 Jordan Hall
GEORGE CHAVCHAVADZE
PIANIST
Tickets at Box Office: $.75 to $2.20

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The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Sixteen

Rory drove the brown horses and, with help from Molly, told the whole of his adventures, from the day he went to Tom Molloy's farm to the moment when he dropped down from the rock.

They were silent as the carriage swept into the avenue leading to the castle. Rory drew the horses up at the stone steps and jumped down.

"Will you take it hard, me lad," asked Madam Carroll, "if I wish you to wait till I've talked with Anthony?"

Rory shook his head and looked with pleasure at the gray stone walls, the terrace with the windows opening onto it, and the green and gold flag waving gaily from a flagstaff. It was grand to belong to such a place, he thought.

"I'll wait all the rest of me life," he said. "I wanted to know me rightful name and where I belonged—that's all."

Madam Carroll laughed.

"Ah Rory, ye're the spit of yer father," she told him. "But Anthony isn't so easy content. He must have all or nothing. Go now with Molly and find her aunt. If she has the papers, bring them to me at once. If not—"

She paused and frowned.

"Let him stay with us until you've settled everything," urged Molly. "Aunt Nan will be terrible glad to have him, I know she will."

"That's as good an arrangement as I can think of," said Madam Carroll. "Be off now, but first ring the bell. The horses must be stabled."

"Let me see to them," pleaded Rory.

But Madam Carroll would not hear of it. "Be off," she said again, and looked so determined that Rory had to obey.

Halfway down the avenue Rory glanced back.

"There's room for all of us there!" he muttered. "I can't understand Master Anthony."

End of a Search

They were almost in sight of the cabin when they noticed Miss Daly going up the path. They called to her and, when she saw them, she sat down and waited on the bank.

Molly raced towards her, but Rory reached the egg woman first. He was just about to speak when he saw the parcel on her lap. She held it out to him.

"There it is, Rory. I made them hunt for it, but 'twas the little chap, Milheal, who found it. He knew where it was all the time, for he had poked it away in an old box of bricks, but no one thought to ax him. Denny Burke had been at Tom for the papers, and they'd turned the place upside down. Tom thought they were going to you. He meant well by you, Rory."

"He was always good to me," declared the boy, pulling the paper off the tin box and opening it. "I'm very grateful, Miss Daly. I'll take the box up to the castle and then—"

She put her hand on his shoulder.

"And then ye'll come back to us, Rory. No more caves, me boy. An soon ye'll be leggin' it off to Castle Carroll for good an all!"

Rory took the path back to the castle alone. He made his way up the avenue, and when a woman came to the door in answer to his impetuous ring at the bell, he thrust the box into her hands.

"Please give this to Madam Carroll at once," he said, and turning on his heel went along the avenue once more.

As he entered the kitchen, he saw Larry Dempsey stretched in comfort before the fire. The cat sat on his knee, purring and watching Molly with his green slits of eyes. She was cutting a brown soda cake into thick slices.

"Here he is!" cried Molly.

Larry Makes a Proposal

"Did you lave the box wid herself?" asked Miss Daly eagerly.

"I left it for her," replied Rory.

The Story So Far

Rory, one-time kitchen boy at the Swinging Lantern, after a long search for the facts about his family and parentage, discovered, with the help of his friend Molly Daly's Aunt Nan, that he was the son of the eldest son of Madam Carroll of Castle Carroll. The problem was to verify this fact, for the tin box containing his records had disappeared. Madam Carroll's younger son, Anthony, and his henchman, Denny Burke, knew who Rory was, but they wanted to get him out of the way. Stopping Madam Carroll's runaway horse, one day, gave Rory an opportunity to tell her his story, and she recognized a likeness in him at once.

"I thought she'd sooner be alone with it."

"The lad's right!" declared Larry. "He's a sinsible young lad an a great oarsman. Will ye row wid me in the race tomorra, Rory?" Rory dropped into a chair at the table. He stared at Larry in amazement.

"What race?" he asked, putting his elbows on the table.

"What race?" echoed Larry in disgust. "Yerra, hard at him, an' he a Carroll! The race of the currachs, me boyo. Yer father rowed in 'em every year, till he went away, but Master Anthony was too grand for the job."

"Too lazy!" muttered Miss Daly. "Come along now, Larry. Draw up."

Larry obeyed and went on talking.

"'Twas Finn, the travelin' man, put the notion into me head. He had a great likin' for yer da an' kept his colors. Here they are. Row wid me an we'll bring 'em in first. Wouldn't it be grand to give yer grandmother a chance to be proud of ye!"

He tossed a wide strip of green and yellow silk on the table. Rory picked it up.

"I'll row with you, Larry," he promised.

Even Larry worked hard the next morning. The currachs started from Ballydoon and every one of them had been freshly tarred so that they gleamed like ebony. The oars had been rubbed smooth and white, and when Molly fastened the green and yellow colors to the front of the boat Rory and Larry were to row, the boy felt sure they would come in first.

They did not start until after midday, for all those who were to take part had to finish their own work first. Rory wanted to help with the eggs, but both Miss Daly and Molly insisted on him keeping himself fresh for the race.

Cheers for the Winners

He was so excited that, at first, he scarcely knew which end of his oar to put into the water, but a quiet, "Steady, lad!" from Larry made him forget everything but rowing in time with his companion, and keeping clear of the other oars which were being thrust into the water so close to his.

Now they were away from the jetty and out across the bay. The regular strokes gave Rory a chance to look round. Every boat for miles along the coast had come to the race, the shore was packed with those who had come by land, and the harbor of Kildore, for which they were making, was so crowded that the boy wondered how they would end the race.

Larry drew away from the other currachs. They would have further to go, but their way was clear. Faster and faster flashed the white blades. They were halfway there when a small steamer came hooting across the bay. It was the Seagull!

Two men leaned on the rail and as the currach passed the steamer Rory looked up and saw, to his surprise, his uncle Anthony and Denny Burke.

Denny grinned down without enmity, and the boy thought, though he couldn't be sure, that Anthony called softly, "Good luck!"

"Don't look back!" warned Larry, and Rory obeyed.

As they finished with a rush that brought them with oars held straight up, the cheers went round the bay from Kildore to Ballydoon, and as Madam Carroll came down the steps Rory gave her the Carroll colors. Finn and his dog Pegeen were standing close by and, waving from the side, were Molly and her aunt.

And there, from the Swinging Lantern, came Bridgie, pushing her way through the crowd and hugging him.

"So ye're goin' home at last!" she cried.

(The End)

Drawn by N. Lavrin for The Christian Science Monitor

Cheers went round the bay, from Kildore to Ballydoon

Ski Chase

By Charles Michael Daugherty

Part Three

On the first curve, Johny swung his hips, his edges bit, and he was around and crouching over a long dizzy drop. He gained on one man and at the next curve shot by him when he lost control and crashed into the underbrush.

Now there was another long steep drop, and Johny shot down it so fast that he felt as if his feet had left the ground. Suddenly, directly in front of him, Tom Carson threw his skis across the slope and skidded to a stop in a cloud of flying snow. Johny tried to check his speed and avoid running into him, but he fell, rolled, and jumped back to his feet. As he shook his head and flexed his knees and ankles, he realized what had happened. The fox's trail abruptly ended; he had evidently struck off through the trees.

Changing Course

Looking around he saw Thelma and Tom slowly retracing the ground they had just raced over, searching for the point where the fox had changed his direction. But at the same time the rest of the pack were dropping down through the woods.

Johny, who had sidestepped to a position of comparative safety, looking up from the confusion, was just in time to see Tom Carson, with Thelma close on his heels, start into the woods on a course directly at right angles to the down mountain trail and head in the direction of the gap.

Tom Carson and Thelma had discovered the fox's path, and Johny lost no time in following them. But others were quickly grasping the situation and crowding along with him. Carson had not found the trail for himself, but for the entire pack.

Johny, breathing hard, felt that he no longer could stay with them. His racing skis weren't helping him here in the woods. He saw that Thelma too had dropped back. He stopped for a second to catch his breath. "Now what would I do if I were the fox," he asked himself, "and I were headed in this direction?" He pushed on again, pondering. "There are really only two things that I could do—go through the gap and be able to use the whole other side of the mountain for eluding the pack, or take the opposite direction and keep on through the woods to the open hills. And I would certainly go through the gap," Johny decided.

He stopped again, and in a second his mind was made up. He would leave the fox's trail to the others. He was going to cut across on a diagonal up hill climb. If the fox were going through the gap he could get there as soon as he would. It was taking a chance. "If the fox chooses the other direction I'll be out of the chase—but if I keep on like this I'll be out of the chase anyway."

He started the long slanting climb and soon lost sight of the last stragglers among the trees. After an hour had passed the trees thinned and the bold crown of the white peak, with its jagged black outcroppings of rock lay just beyond those cedars. He ran the last few yards to the brow of the wall. Nearly a hundred yards below him lay the floor of the pass and across from him rose the other hump of the mountain.

As far as he could see the snow was unmarked. There was no movement up here, although he peered and tilted his head to catch some motion or sound.

Johny leaned against a rock and took off his cap. He'd guessed wrong. The fox had had plenty of time to come through here if he were coming. Well, he wouldn't give up yet. Maybe after a short rest he could still go on and find the trail and catch up.

Grasping his poles tightly he stood at the top of the wall and picked out a course for himself across its treacherous face. He was poised, ready for the push that would send him on his way when the corner of his eye was arrested by a flash of color among the trees directly below. He dropped to one knee behind a rock and peered down. It was the fox.

He watched him come out from the trees, stop momentarily to listen and wipe the back of his hand across his forehead, then continue on through the open gap. Johny crouched, ready to drop down on the man when he was directly below. Now. He shot into the open, leaning way forward. With a wide skidding christy he rounded a rocky patch and his heart shouted with fierce joy and triumph as he rode the mountain's icy flank and swept down on the surprised fox.

A Quick Chase

The man started to run, then stopped and stood resting on his poles, waiting. Johny catapulted directly at him, threw his skis around in a sharp christy that hurled a screen of snow against the spot where the fox had just stood and reached for the red cap only to have his hand close on air. Shroeder had stood motionless until the last second, ducked when Johny reached for him, and with his pursuer off balance had started at a run for the other side of the gap.

But Johny was close at his heels. Now they were on the slope of the other side of the mountain. Twisting and turning, running up a steep ridge with Johny after him—only to suddenly jump into the air and fly down past him, grinning, stopping, sailing between tree trunks, leaping a sudden deep gully, the fox led the boy down the mountain side, and Johny was only able to keep up with him because of his fast skis and a recklessness he suddenly found which made him able to speed over ground that he ordinarily avoided, or covered more cautiously. Sometimes the fox would stop and the two would stand watching each other, gasping for breath—but let Johny make a quick move and he was away again. Once they even sat down to rest for five minutes. The fox took out a blue handkerchief and wiped the running sweat from his face.

"Hot work, isn't it?" he grinned.

"Yup," said Johny.

The fox touched his cap in salute and was off again with Johny close after him. They looped across the long slopes, they turned, they climbed, they ran, and schussed, and skated until Johny thought that he could stand up no longer. And then, from among the trees to his left, he saw a crouching stocky figure cutting off the fox, trapping him between two pursuers. It was Tom Carson.

Unless Johny could reach the fox first, it was all over. He swung his poles and pointed them at the ground ahead, leaned forward to put his weight on them, and left the snow in a clean jump that took him over a log lying across his path. Beyond the log was an unexpected hollow. The top of one ski caught, twisted, and Johny hit the ground with a breath taking thud. Untangling himself, he got to his feet and wrenched the ski out of the snow filled pocket. It was smashed, the entire upcurving point broken away. He looked around. The fox, seeing what had happened, had turned away from Carson and now ran toward him, passing close to where he helplessly stood. The two figures climbed to the top of the next rise and were gone. Johny threw his useless skis over one shoulder, and turning in the direction of the town plodded down toward where he thought he would strike a road.

The yellow sun was in the tree tops now, throwing the valley and the sides of hills into purple shadow, but where the light still struck the snow was warm and golden. Johny swung one leg over a broken wall and rested, straddling the cold stones. He had just crossed a field and was about to enter a wooded area where a stream wound among the trees, tinkling and gurgling beneath its icy roof. Ahead the stillness was broken by a muffled pounding. He advanced cautiously, and coming to the edge of a clearing saw a man chopping at the ice with his booted heel.

Caught Unawares

Johny stopped and stood motionless, trying to be silent. The man was the fox, and he still wore the red cap. His skis lay on the snow and he was breaking the ice for a drink. Johny, moving quickly and stealthily, put down his useless skis, took his poles, and advancing over the soft snow reached the spot where Mr. Shroeder had left his skis. As the unsuspecting fox bent over the hole he had made in the ice, he kicked one toe into place and closed the catch that brought the heel spring tight around his foot. Now the other one. The fox, drinking from the gurgling brook, had not yet seen or heard him.

With his feet together and his poles pushing he glided toward the stooping figure. He was almost close enough to touch him with the toe of a ski. Reaching forward with one pole he speared the top of the cap with a quick thrust as the surprised man spun around. But Johny was off, headed for town with the red cap grasped tightly in one fist. As he crossed the clearing he glanced back over his shoulder to catch a last glimpse of the hatless and skiless fox, legs wide and blond head thrown back in a hearty laugh.

(The End)

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Six

Sylvia and Larry watched from the library window, as the guests began to drive up. Both the children were told to put on their best clothes and their preparations had even been inspected by Aunt Sarah to make sure that the scrubbing and grooming had been carried out to the last touch. They were so excited and so afraid that she would notice their excitement that they hardly minded being so dressed up. A carful of ladies in large hats arrived first, and Aunt Sarah was swept away into the whirlpool of talk so that there was no more danger of her noticing that anything was on foot. Other cars began to follow, more and more people came driving, sometimes a whole carful with a chauffeur, sometimes a man alone, driving himself.

The last arrival but one was a very big man in a rather small car. When he got out at the steps he had the effect of majesty. He gave his orders in such a grand manner that even Matthews was humbled as he drove the car away to the garage. The tall man came up the steps, his clothes were glossy, his necktie bulged with the heaviness of the silk, he was in short, a magnificent figure.

Larry nudged Sylvia. This could be none other than Mr. Waltham. How had they ever thought for a moment that they could take any liberties with him? Sylvia wondered that Larry did not announce then and there that he had given up the plan. But she saw him set his jaw stubbornly and knew that Larry, once he was determined upon a thing, did not turn back. The last guest of all was hurrying up now, a small man with a shock of gray hair and no hat. They had no time to notice his car, as Matthews, looking severe because the guest was late, got into the driver's seat and whisked it away. People were trooping into the dining room and Larry and Sylvia must go too.

An Impressive Talker

The real center of all the talk was the big man with the bulging necktie, whose voice was in proportion to his size and his air of importance. His remarks would come booming out and kill all the conversation about him, he talked of pictures and pronounced one famous, one a total failure, another "the dream of what all painters have been trying to accomplish for all time." He never seemed to have any doubts, or any hesitation about expressing an opinion. Sylvia saw a gleam grow in Larry's eye, which was fixed steadily upon him through the whole meal.

Chairs were pushed back at last, and people wandered off into the library or out into the garden. The big man was still surrounded by a circle of ladies in the bay window. The little gray guest was standing in a corner talking busily with a shy young man who had not been enjoying himself much, but who seemed now to be shy no longer. Larry and Sylvia slipped out, worn out with the long effort of sitting still and trying to look polite and interested. They went to their own quarters upstairs until it should be time for people to begin to go. "He was driving himself," Larry observed grimly. "That is going to make it simpler."

Sylvia had her doubts as to whether such a person with such a manner could ever possibly be persuaded to give friendly advice about an unknown artist's picture. But Larry, if he was to do anything to help John Highbury, was bound to see that he had done the very best that he knew how to do.

They waited an hour and then felt sure that now was the time to carry out their plot. They hurried out to the garage, where the cars filled all the space and stood in rows outside the wide doors.

It was not difficult to tell which were the two which had arrived last, they stood side by side at the far end of the row. Neither Larry nor Sylvia was sure, for a moment, just which one they wanted. Sylvia thought it was the smaller car, but they noticed that the bigger shinier one had a W on the door. The other had an S and could not belong to Mr. Waltham. Larry opened the door boldly and got into the back seat. There was a big rug and it lay in a heap on the floor, just as they would have wanted it. They settled down underneath, one on each side.

Keeping a Vigil

It was hot and stifling under the thick wool, but mercifully, they did not have long to wait. There was the sound of farewells spoken at the door, Aunt Sarah's voice saying "Such a pleasure, such an honor!" Someone got in, and backed the car out, swung it, a little awkwardly, they could not help noticing, round the turn and down the drive. Outside there was a little pause, a voice said audibly, "There, that's over." The car moved forward.

For a quarter of a mile the road ran across the hillside, then turned to wind down to the village. At the first bend, so both the children knew, a rough lane went up to the house on the hill top. They had come that way once, when they were looking for John Highbury. It had been agreed that it was at the turn of the road they were to rise up and reveal themselves.

After the car was once in motion it was safe to push up the rug and peer upward at the passing trees so that the two plotters could tell where they were. The car moved a little uncertainly along the road as though the driver were not quite sure of himself. Larry was watching with an eye like a hawk's, he recognized the great pine tree at the turn, he touched Sylvia's arm. They both stood up suddenly, together. "Please stop," said Larry.

The whole plan would have been a good one except for a certain thoughtlessness which did not bargain for the effect of a startling order on an unsuspecting and rather awkward driver. The car gave a lurch, wavered in the road, then swung round and plunged into the thicket of bushes beside the way. It stood there firmly jammed between two young oak saplings. They scrambled out, and the driver, sitting still upon the seat looked ruefully down upon their predicament. The cold rain began to fall thinly and steadily. Larry looked up and started. He fairly staggered back in the road and Sylvia gave a little cry. For the face which looked down at them was small and puckered and was surmounted by a shock of gray hair. They had trapped the wrong person.

Difficult Explanations

But if Larry was bold enough to get this far, he was courageous enough to go on.

"You see, sir," he began, "it's this way. We have a friend—" He went on steadily. It seemed plainer as he explained it. They wanted to help this friend. He needed help, he needed advice about his picture. The little man listened attentively.

"Does he want to know where to sell it, is that his problem?" asked the little man. The talk of the picture had so aroused his interest that he seemed to have forgotten all about the odd position of his car.

No, they had not been thinking about his selling it. He was trying so hard just to paint a fine picture, a great picture, and it was only just begun. They thought he ought to have some advice about it, ought to be able to talk to somebody that knew something. No, they had not consulted him, this was their own plan.

"And you heard that I knew something about art, so you took this way of asking me," the man asked. Yes, Larry agreed, that was what they wanted. It seemed best not to explain everything, and how they had accidentally laid hands on the wrong person. If this man did know something about pictures they would have to go through the adventure with him. All chances of doing anything with the other great critic were gone.

"I wouldn't mind going to look at it," the little man declared after a long silence. "I am always interested in seeing new pictures and new painters. But why didn't you ask me in the ordinary way? I would have come."

"We couldn't know that. Aunt Sarah said you were too busy to pay attention to ordinary questions. And there were so many people down there we couldn't ask you." The little man smiled and nodded.

"Yes, there were so many people—and all talking at once. There really wasn't much but this that you could do," he agreed. "But if I am to go, how do I get my car out of this very bad place that it seems to have got into?"

"Sam Waddell would help us, or his boy Sam. I will go and get one of them." Sylvia made the offer eagerly. She wanted to get away, her cheeks were burning with embarrassment and distress over their mistake, and over the awkward way in which the whole affair was turning out. She ran off up the hill leaving Larry to carry on what conversation he could with the driver of the car.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Sylvia and Larry, on a long visit to Aunt Sarah at her New Hampshire village home, made friends with John Highbury, an artist, who lived in seclusion next door. Why was it that some mystery seemed to surround the artist, and why did Aunt Sarah dash from the room when they mentioned his name? Sylvia and Larry did not know, but they determined to befriend him. When Larry heard that a noted art critic, Thomas Waltham, was to be a luncheon guest at Aunt Sarah's, he decided to carry him off to give the artist criticism and encouragement.

Red Rufus of the Woods

The last day of the old year was mild and sunny. In the woods the missel-thrush sang happily of brighter days in store, and hearing that message of good cheer, the little green leaves of the wild honeysuckle shyly untucked themselves from their enfolding buds and peeped out at the wintry world.

Under an old oak tree, Rufus, a red squirrel, was busy digging out nuts from a hidden store. Whether they were his own private supply, or whether they belonged to some other woodland denizen it would be difficult to say. Squirrels live by the "first come, first served" maxim, and do not worry about questions of ownership.

From the cover of a bramble jungle, I watched my little friend for some time. Deftly his forepaws scraped the nuts from their covering of earth; deftly he sat up and twiddled them round till he found the best place to start on the shell. Some of the nuts had already been sampled, for squirrels, when storing nuts for winter use, usually nip off the tips of the shells to make sure the contents are in good condition!

Locking His Larder

Finally, Rufus scampered round collecting bits of moss which he rammed into the entrance of his cache, for he did not want to betray the whereabouts of his most convenient and generous larder. This done to his satisfaction, he sat up and began an elaborate toilet. True to squirrel tradition, he disliked the feeling of particles of mud on his nose and fur, and until the last fragment had been removed and his russet coat had been thoroughly combed, he paid no attention to his surroundings.

Then suddenly a twig snapped. A rabbit, in the course of a frolic, had landed on a brittle twig which went off like a pistol shot. Instantly Rufus raced up into the tree tops, where his indignant chattering was augmented by the clamor of a blackbird—well-named "Bellman of the Woods"—the harsh protest of a jay, and the challenging voice of the missel-thrush. For about ten minutes the woodland echoed to the chorus of alarm and indignation, and the startled rabbit, all unaware that he was the innocent cause of the commotion, sped to his burrow as quickly as he could go.

When all was clear, Rufus clambered down from the tree top and, after a little scouting round, vanished into a hollow tree. There was a rustling of leaves, the dry leaves that formed his warm bed, and I knew that he had retired to his winter dormitory, there to stay put for some weeks to come.

Rufus Off Guard

It was on a golden September day that I first saw Rufus. The occurrence impressed itself upon me since it was the first time I had caught a squirrel napping! There he sat in the fork of a tree, his little back leaning against the trunk for support, his head between his forepaws, his plumed tail waving gently in the breeze. No doubt he was sleeping off the effects of a good lunch, for it is in early autumn that the squirrels line their ribs against the coming of the lean time, storing away in some private larder what they cannot manage to take internally.

He slept peacefully on his somewhat precarious perch until a thoughtless woodpecker began hammering at a loose piece of bark on the same tree. He was only hunting for insects tucked away under the bark, but Rufus awoke and sped to the top of the tree, chattering with annoyance until the intruder had found his insects and taken his departure. The squirrel then went back to his perch, but he did not resume his nap.

As far as I know, Rufus is the only red squirrel on my particular stretch of Somersetshire woodland, but he would be recognizable even if not alone for, unlike others of his kind, he carries a distinguishing mark on the nape of his neck—a charming white tuft of fur.

I. S. R.

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The Home Forum

The Hills Are Much With Us

IT SEEMS THE height of presumption to say anything more about hills. So much has been said—and so admirably—since first the Psalmist sang: "I will lift up mine eyes . . ." that it would seem there can be nothing more to say. And yet my hills urge me to speak for them, to cry aloud their message in these troublous times. In a world of chaos and confusion, they stand there—not changeless, for they are ever changing, but solid, immovable, enduring. There is something comforting in that immobility, that enduring sameness.

I did not know at first that this could be so. For I was born and reared within sight and sound of the restless, ever-moving sea. As a child, I ran races with the thin blue summer combers, edged with foamy lace, that pushed themselves high on the sand. I gloried in the crash and surge and wind-whipped confusion of winter storms. For many years, I fell asleep to the rhythm of the sea—savage or mild, according to its mood. And even now, after an absence, my first glimpse of the sea sends my spirits upward as surely as the gray gull lifts above the crested wave.

* * *

When I moved out into the country east of Los Angeles, established myself and family—for the raising of citrus fruit — on reclaimed desert land that bore only sand and rocks, sagebrush and cactus, though my head told me this was a wise move, my heart rebelled. I thought that I could not possibly be happy there. No limitless surge of sea to carry my spirit out and away from the narrow circle of daily living. How was I to endure the barriers of harsh brown hills, seared by the summer's drought? Motionless. Changeless.

Changeless? How soon I learned the error of my first conclusion. Hills grow upon one imperceptibly. Above my kitchen sink, I have a wide low window that faces toward the north. Mornings, as I quickly make lunches for three sturdy young people—two in high school, one in Junior College—hurrying to catch their buses, I watch the warm crimson of sunrise creep up the hills, touching them with a beauty that is breath-taking; I watch purple shadows fill rugged canyon and arroyo and deep rose flush the crests of the snow-crowned Sierras in the background.

Later, as I wash the breakfast dishes, my eyes rest on the hills—completely different now—washed in the morning sunlight, like a bath of liquid gold. And again, as I prepare the evening meal, paring vegetables at the sink, I see the hills flush for a second time with crimson. But of what a different quality—the quality of evensong: dusky purple filling the canyons; soft gray and violet shadows stealing across the hills.

* * *

Most of our meals are taken within sight of the hills. Since hills were all I was to have, I told myself, planning our home in the country on the then raw and unplanted acres, I would have hills. The large corner windows of the breakfast room face north and west. To the west, beyond the trellises that bear purple passion fruit and cool white grapes; the orange and fig and avocado trees that supply our table; the kitchen garden—a riot all summer of rustling corn and crimson tomatoes, of many kinds of squash and beans and scarlet peppers—the hills swell gently upward. To the north, our sturdy young lemon trees, loaded with their endless cycle of fragrant creamy blossoms; small green nubbins; and golden fruit, march in orderly rows toward the foothills.

So, you see, the hills are much with us. Yet they are not easily forgotten. They challenge attention—ringing their changes throughout the day, throughout the year. Now winter rains have laid a tender green mantle over the low hills in the foreground. Cattle and horses graze on their higher slopes, while lower down lies the waxen precision of groves.

* * *

Ah, yes, you will say. When the hills are fresh and green, anyone can love them. But in the summer, when they are burnt brown; when trees and shrubs are gray with dust, what can you see in them, then?

I have learned to love the summer hills, tawny and purple, blotched with the dark green of chaparral growth—scrub oak and mesquite; wild lilac and sage—with the vivid yellow ribbons that are fire-breaks mounting jaggedly. Amazing, the shadow patterns that the clouds trail over them. And then there are the storms in summer. Black clouds massing behind the hills, pushing them outward. Spears of lightning flashing down to thrust into their smoothly rounding silhouette. Blue flares lighting them in a burst of glory.

Sometimes, into the hot blue summer sky, a black smoke cloud twists. Fire sirens wail from the little crossroads town a mile away. Trucks, jammed with CCC boys, roar along the paved boulevard to the south. The hills are on fire! Perhaps a carelessly dropped match—

When it is over, patches of smoking ruin disfigure the hillside, patches it hurts one to see. But we know that the winter rains will spread over it again a green concealing mantle—that, under the surface disfigurement, the hills remain the same.

* * *

Winter brings its special aspects. There was the winter of "the big freeze." Often, then, the hills were completely hidden by clouds of oily smoke that had risen all night from orchards where smudge pots flared crimson in a frantic effort to counteract freezing temperatures. From open coke burners; tall-stacked oil pots; heaps of coal and straw and old tires burned desperately between the rows, the black smoke drifted upward, settled like a pall over the countryside —shutting out the sun—shutting out the hills. One felt a keen sense of loss, looking toward them, seeing nothing but an impenetrable black wall—while luscious juicy oranges and tonic yellow lemons froze on the heavily-laden trees; the young growth curled and blackened; the trees themselves were split and ruined. The hills, then, seemed gone indeed.

But now and again the smoke drifted away, the pale sun peered hopefully through and, beyond veils of sooty smoke, one caught glimpses of the hills—still there—solid—unshakable. And one knew that, when this brief flurry was over—brief in the cycle of time—they would stand forth again. Unaltered.

Yes, there is need of stability in the world today. In this time of crisis and uncertainty, as my eyes rest upon my two tall sons — seventeen and twenty—so perilously close to twenty-one—I turn more and more often to the comfort of the hills.

ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE SCROLL OF BAMBOO: *Painted on Silk by the Lady Kuan in the Year 1309*

A STALK OR TWO of bamboo, sharp leaves moving in the wind, and we have a masterpiece that is peculiarly Chinese. This scroll by the Lady Kuan illustrates those artistic qualities which she has set forth in an essay on bamboo painting, and serves to explain why her paintings were so greatly sought after and admired. Painted in washes of black ink, the heavy stalks are balanced by the dark clusters of leaves in the foreground and the force of the wind blowing across the painting. The springing strength and stirring foliage, the spontaneity and illusive, calligraphic style are the brilliant result of the sure and rapid passage of the brush across the silk.

Bamboo had been a favorite subject for centuries, but in the Yüan dynasty it swept into immense popularity; and the painting of bamboo became the pinnacle of artistic achievement.

This disarmingly simple picture by the Lady Kuan was painted at a time when China had fallen under the alien rule of the Mongols, when there was widespread disorder throughout the country. Even as today, the Chinese people fled from the capital and took refuge in the deep country. Many scholars, poets, and artists, leaving behind the formality and elegance of the life about the Sung court, turned to simple, rural living and the quiet enjoyment of their wild and isolated retreats with an abounding satisfaction. This was due in no small measure to their ideals, to their traditional philosophy, and to a cultivated aloofness from worldly gain. The compensations of natural beauty and individual freedom had from time immemorial been sought and praised by their philosopners and sung by their poets. The artist continued his activities, and often painted the bamboo in a gay gesture of defiance. Another superb painting of bamboo belonging to the Yüan dynasty, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, bears the telling inscription, "Painted in Fun by the Master of the Winter Plum."

The lithe strength of the bamboo was likened to the strength of character which might bend before the wind of adversity, but would not break. In its yielding was seen man's adaptability under untoward circumstances, and in its resilience, his indomitable spirit. In the evergreen foliage was imaged the enduring and perennial worth of noble character. One poet has written on his painting of bamboo, "When the year grows cold, its virtue will be known. When the sky is bleak and the sun is sinking low, they are still the same and keep their leaves in frost and snow."

A. R. H.

The Way of Water

The valley of the marshes,
The hill where no one goes,
Frugal freshening water
Finds, and flows.

Brook beneath the plank bridge
Where the road turns off,
Pipe brought down from pasture
To the trough.

I hear you in the country dark,
I hear the country sound;
Leaning on the wall of night,
Found,

I know the way of water,
And through the mind it goes,
And courage fills the thirsty waste
And flows.

CHARLES MALAM

Memory Chimes

Their tinkling silver music fills the night,
Waking with every wind a cool refrain
That weaves remembrance into morning light
And links the present to the past again.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

What Is Valued in Chinese Handwriting

ALREADY IN THE eleventh century, the earlier part of this period, a famous painter, Kuo Hsi, had written an essay on landscape. What are the things he insists on? First he explains the love of landscape as something innate in man: to get away from the dust and noise of the world to the companionship of woods and springs, mists and vapours, is to realize one's true self. The finest landscapes are those in which one can wander, in which one can live. He has much to say about the painting of mountains, "the divinely beautiful mountains," about trees and mists and water. Each must have its own life; water must flow and murmur, clouds move, mountains have their light and shade. To render this, there must be a corresponding life in the brush; and for this there needs the utmost concentration of mind. The essential features must be seized; no mere skill can achieve this. It is the mental effort that is insisted on, the intellectual, the imaginative grasp. It is rather hard for us, used to the practice of painting from nature with the eye on the object, to realize what intensity of contemplation preceded the actual throwing of the preconceived design with swift immediate strokes on the absorbent silk or paper. No elaboration by the busy hand, while the mind remains idle! All must be seen in memory or imagined; then the full mind's conception overbrims into form and tone.

Such a method could hardly have been possible without the long training of the hand necessary for the writing of Chinese characters. And not of hand only: for what is valued in handwriting is not different from what is valued in painting: the virtual identity of the two arts is often stressed. We in the West have the nobility of the Roman lettering. A fine Roman or Italian inscription is a thing that thrills with the beauty of what is enduring and august. We can show some superb examples of handwriting, but these are not common, nor do we cultivate writing as an art. The Chinese union of writing and painting is best seen in the ink paintings of that favourite motive, the bamboo. In such painting, the brush strokes would have an immediacy of communication, whereby the inmost nature of the artist was revealed, over and above his skill. But probably no Westerner can ever appreciate to the full the subtleties of difference in quality and expressiveness.

When we read the descriptions of handwriting by famous masters, it is manifest that something much more than mere skill was valued; just as the bamboo was chosen not only because the form of its stem and leaves lent itself so well to brush-drawing, but because it symbolized the kind of character most admired by the Chinese, the character which yields and bends before the storms of life but does not break: it is graceful but also strong.—From "The Spirit of Man in Asian Art," by LAURENCE BINYON. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

Hope Looks Toward The West

WHAT INNER compulsion in the nature of the white race has through all historic time driven it westward and caused it to look for the Promised Land beyond the horizon of the setting sun? If anthropologists are correct, the old term "Caucasian Race" has some significance. This most restless, most migratory, and paradoxically most crowd-minded and individualistic of all human types originated somewhere in the East. But rather than just move round and round (no doubt it *had* to move for reasons of pressure of population and economic interest), it has persistently migrated toward the West. It is significant that no other race has thus moved. . . .

In any case it is impossible to overemphasize the effect on the mind of Europe of the discovery, and the possibility of settlement, of the American continent. This discovery and this opportunity have much to do with the origin and history of modern ideas. They have had great influence on the modern man's attitude toward life, both in Europe and America. . . .

The discovery and settlement of America did much for the ideal of democracy. I doubt if the ideal could have been taken seriously anywhere had not America been discovered. The promise of freedom in far-away America, the sense that somewhere there could be independence for the common man, made common men everywhere more independent.—From "Civilizing Ourselves, Intellectual Maturity in the Modern World," by EVERETT DEAN MARTIN. (New York: Norton.)

The Blue Bird

Today I saw a kingfisher
On a reed by the stream;
For me he was the faëry bird
Of the poet's dream;

A harbinger of happiness
When all around was gray;
Lovely as a rainbow seen
On a stormy day.

HELEN E. HOLLAND

Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN ACCEPT the erroneous suggestion that existence has a bad as well as a good side. According to this belief, even while they admit that God is perfect, they contend that He is not willing or not able to cope with certain human conditions, such as, for instance, sickness, which so directly affects the harmony of the individual

Christian Science maintains the fact that God is perfect, and because He is so, He is infinite. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, referring to the fact that the Bible presents two records of creation, states (p. 522): "The first record assigns all might and government to God, and endows man out of God's perfection and power. The second record chronicles man as mutable and mortal,—as having broken away from Deity and as revolving in an orbit of his own." The first record is true, the second is not. On this premise of perfect being Christian Science bases its teaching, and it is necessary to accept this premise in order to prove its efficacy.

It must be seen that a perfect God could not create imperfection, disharmony, disease, suffering, and the like. These are opposites of perfection; hence they are not true or real. To erring human belief, or ignorance, they seem true enough, and it was from this false belief in the reality of evil—from the ascribing of power to sin, disease, and death—that Christ Jesus came to deliver mankind.

In his Sermon on the Mount the Master admonished his hearers (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." These words show that Christ Jesus understood God's perfection, and knew that God made man perfect, in His own image and likeness.

Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook (pp. 476, 477), "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals." One who strives toward perfection, as Jesus bade his followers do, finds his thoughts illumined with a better understanding of perfect God and man.

Since God, out of His own perfection, has created the universe, including man, then the imperfections which mortals manifest, and the difficulties with which they struggle, many times in vain, are not embraced in the perfect spiritual creation. This is the standpoint from which, in Christian Science, the sick are healed, sinners reformed, and family problems solved. Doubt and distrust, unbelief and fear, disappear before the understanding of God's allness, omnipotence, omnipresence, and perfection.

Christian Science does not transform diseased, imperfect, and broken matter into perfect matter, nor does it transform mortals into immortals, although, in the ordinary view, these are precisely the results which seem to follow Christian Science treatments. What actually takes place when a healing occurs in divine Science is that the false concept of man as material yields to the spiritual fact that man is forever perfect, the exact image and likeness of his Maker. Christian Science points out the way whereby one may destroy the beliefs that false education has impressed upon mankind. And healing follows the application of its rules.

As children in school, we accept and test rules of arithmetic before we fully understand them. Why should we not accept and test the rules of divine Science? The former are explained and proved by the schoolteacher. The latter were demonstrated by the Master, Christ Jesus, and are being proved every day by Christian Scientists. All men may learn to see "in Science the perfect man," even as Christ Jesus saw him, and to heal and be healed in accordance with his teachings. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 15):

"'Twas thus the loving Master
Saw man's perfection shine,
Beheld God's child forever pure
In radiance all divine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Vollkommenheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHEN glauben die irrige Einflüsterung, daß das Dasein sowohl eine gute als auch eine schlechte Seite habe. Demgemäß behaupten sie, selbst während sie zugeben, daß Gott vollkommen ist, daß Er nicht willens oder fähig sei, sich mit gewissen menschlichen Zuständen, wie z. B. Krankheit, die so unmittelbar die Harmonie des einzelnen beeinflußt, abzugeben.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft besteht darauf, daß Gott vollkommen ist, und daß Er, weil Er vollkommen ist, unendlich ist. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 522) stellt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin dieser Wissenschaft, hinsichtlich der beiden Schöpfungsberichte in der Bibel fest: „Der erste Bericht schreibt alle Macht und Herrschaft Gott zu und stattet den Menschen aus Gottes Vollkommenheit und Kraft aus. Der zweite Bericht bezeichnet den Menschen als wandelbar und sterblich—als von der Gottheit abgefallen und in seiner eigenen Bahn sich bewegend". Der erste Bericht ist wahr, der zweite ist nicht wahr. Auf diese Voraussetzung des vollkommenen Seins gründet die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Lehre, und man muß diese Voraussetzung annehmen, um ihre Wirksamkeit zu beweisen.

Man muß sehen, daß ein vollkommener Gott nicht Unvollkommenheit, Disharmonie, Krankheit, Leiden u. dgl. schaffen konnte. Dies sind Gegensätze der Vollkommenheit; daher sind sie nicht wahr oder wirklich. Der irrenden menschlichen Annahme oder Unwissenheit erscheinen sie jedoch wahr; aber Christus Jesus kam, um die Menschheit von diesem falschen Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen—davon, daß der Sünde, der Krankheit und dem Tod Macht zugeschrieben wird —zu erlösen.

In seiner Bergpredigt ermahnte der Meister seine Zuhörer (Matth. 5, 48): „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist". Diese Worte zeigen, daß Christus Jesus Gottes Vollkommenheit verstand, und daß er wußte, daß Gott den Menschen vollkommen, zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, geschaffen hat.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch (S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint". Wer nach Vollkommenheit trachtet, wie Jesus es seine Nachfolger tun hieß, findet sein Denken mit einem besseren Verständnis des vollkommenen Gottes und des vollkommenen Menschen erleuchtet.

Da Gott das Weltall einschließlich des Menschen aus Seiner eigenen Vollkommenheit heraus geschaffen hat, sind die Unvollkommenheiten, die die Sterblichen bekunden, und die Schwierigkeiten, mit denen sie oft vergeblich kämpfen, nicht in der vollkommenen geistigen Schöpfung enthalten. Dies ist der Standpunkt, von dem aus in der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Kranken geheilt, die Sünder umgewandelt und Familienprobleme gelöst werden. Zweifel und Mißtrauen, Unglaube und Furcht verschwinden vor dem Verständnis der Allheit, der Allmacht, der Allgegenwart und der Vollkommenheit Gottes.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft formt nicht kranke, unvollkommene und gebrochene Materie in vollkommene Materie um, noch formt sie Sterbliche in Unsterbliche um, obgleich dies nach der gewöhnlichen Ansicht genau die Ergebnisse sind, die den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Behandlungen zu folgen scheinen. Was tatsächlich geschieht, wenn in der göttlichen Wissenschaft eine Heilung stattfindet, ist, daß der falsche Begriff vom Menschen als materiell der geistigen Tatsache weicht, daß der Mensch ewig vollkommen, das genaue Bild und Gleichnis seines Schöpfers ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, wie man die Annahmen, die durch falsche Erziehung der Menschheit eingeprägt worden sind, zerstören kann. Und Heilung folgt der Anwendung ihrer Regeln.

Als Schulkinder nehmen wir die Rechenregeln an und erproben sie, ehe wir sie vollständig verstehen. Warum sollten wir die Regeln der göttlichen Wissenschaft nicht auch annehmen und erproben? Jene werden von dem Lehrer in der Schule erklärt und dargetan; diese wurden von dem Meister Christus Jesus bewiesen, und sie werden jeden Tag von Christlichen Wissenschaftern bewiesen. Alle Menschen können „in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen" sehen lernen, wie Christus Jesus ihn sah, und können lernen, in Übereinstimmung mit seinen Lehren zu heilen und geheilt zu werden, nach den Worten eines Liedes (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 15):

„So sah der liebevolle Meister
Des Menschen leuchtende Vollkommenheit,
Sah Gottes Kind auf ewig rein
In göttlichem strahlenden Glanz".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth". (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1941

N. E. Forestry Camps 'Objector' Work Centers

Nine vacant forestry service camps in New England are being considered as work centers for conscientious objectors to the draft who, under the law, must serve the Nation in some civilian capacity for a full year, it was learned today.

The camps, constructed after the September hurricane of 1939, are located in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire in the belt the hurricane followed.

Work programs in the camps, both in New England and elsewhere, will be comprised largely of soil erosion prevention and reforestation, according to present plans.

An announcement as to what camps will be used to house the conscientious objectors in New England is expected in about a month by the National Service Board for Religious Objectors at Washington.

13,000 to 15,000 in All

The exact number of objectors who would be located in New England is likewise unknown as yet; a total of 13,000 to 15,000 objectors throughout the Nation are to be located in the camps, but the regional division of these is not yet decided.

With the approach of spring, however, the young men will be moved into the camps in all parts of the United States as rapidly as possible. In many cases, according to announcements by the Board, the objectors will be housed in abandoned CCC camps.

The forestry camps in Massachusetts which may be converted into service for objectors are located in the Athol region, Ashburnham, Pepperell, Petersham, and Royalston.

Draftees who go into the camps will be those who conscientiously object not only to combat service, but non-combatant service as well.

Must Pay Own Keep

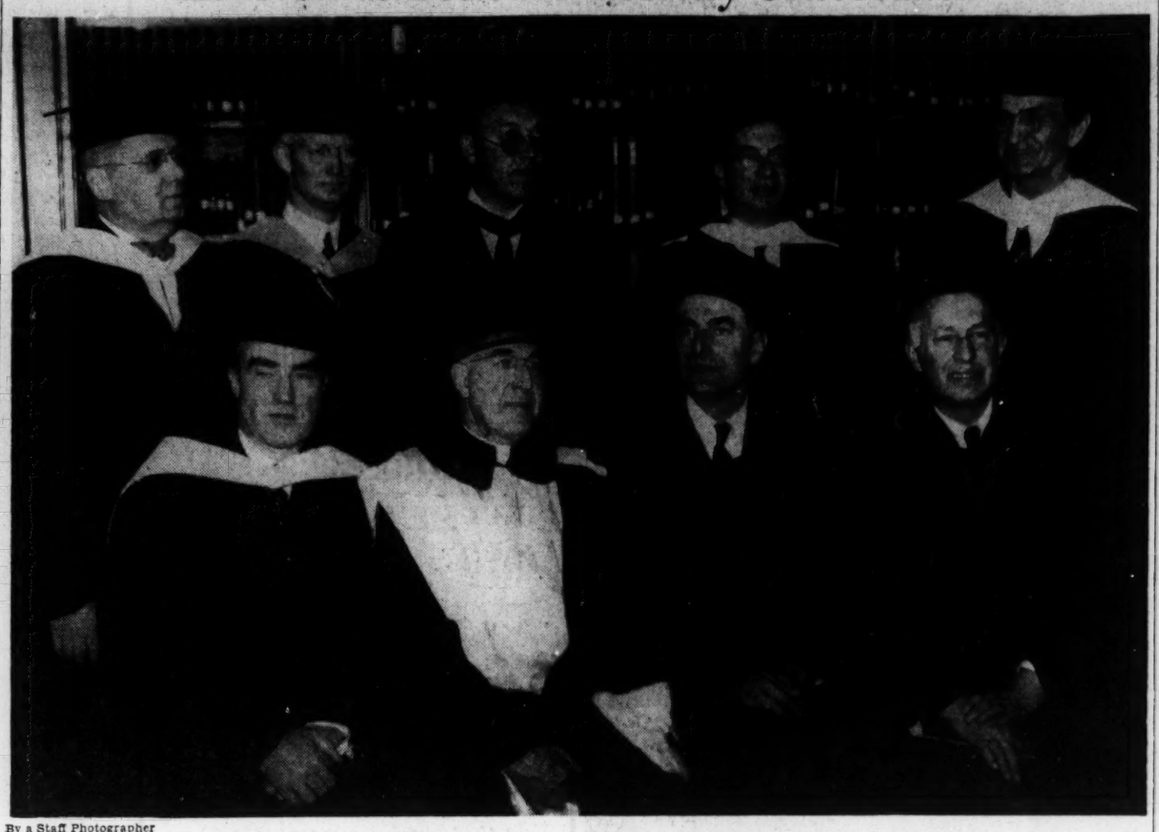
Each conscientious objector will be compelled to pay his "found" at the camps. This will amount to $35 monthly or $425 for his year's service in the draft. The money must be raised, it is explained, either by the draftee himself or through some such private source as his church.

Objectors to non-combatant military service who must serve the Nation in some civilian capacity come largely from three religious groups: the Friends, the Mennonites, and the Church of the Brethren.

Most of the camps will be under Quaker auspices, it is believed, since the Quakers have maintained work camps for their followers in various sections of the United States for the past seven or eight summers.

The civilian service program in the camps will be directed by Dr. Thomas E. Jones, National Director of Civilian Public Service, who was appointed to the post by National Selective Service headquarters with the approval of the American Friends (Quaker) Service Committee. Dr. Jones is on leave as President of Fisk University in Tennessee.

Honored at Boston University Convocation



By a Staff Photographer

Recipients of Honorary Degrees With President Daniel L. Marsh

Front row, left to right: Henry Robinson Luce, editor and publisher of Time, Life, and Fortune; Dr. Marsh, President of Boston University; Herbert Sebastian Agar, editor Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal; Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law, Harvard University School of Law. Back row: Frank Luther Mott, Professor of Journalism University of Iowa; Joy Elmer Morgan, founder and editor of Journal of Education; John Cowles, president and editor Minneapolis, Minn., Star-Journal; Arthur T. Robb, editor, Editor & Publisher Magazine; Lewis O. Hartman, editor Zion's Herald.

One Week's Wait Urged For Jobless Insurance

The man who loses his job and finds himself immediately penniless should have to wait only one week instead of two weeks for his first check for unemployment insurance, it was argued before the Committee on Labor and Industries at the State House today.

Objection was voiced, however, by the State Advisory Council to the Division of Unemployment Compensation that cutting the waiting time to one week was not practicable at this period. Checking of a claim for jobless benefits is so complicated that the administrative machinery of the system requires two weeks to handle claims, the Legislative committee was told. Also the extra cost would amount to $1,385,000 a year on the basis of last year's experience.

Waiting Period Upheld

Bills calling for abolishing the waiting period altogether obtained very little support and were apparently discarded at once by the committee.

Cases of the unemployed having to wait four or five weeks, which was cited by several witnesses, were challenged by Advisory Council members who declared that benefits were now being paid on time in 98 to 99 per cent of the total.

The size of the State Unemployment Compensation Fund, now containing around $80,000,000, became a factor in the debate. While defenders of the fund announced that because of the uncertainties of the future it would not be wise to put an extra expense on it, others urged that the fund was large enough to warrant the extra cost. Representative John W. Vaughan, House Chairman, said he thought the Fund could stand that.

New costs would in large part be accounted for by more workers getting benefits. Last year 40,000 filed a claim but got a job before their claim went through. Thus they did not use up their possible benefits.

Actually a longer period elapses than two weeks between the time a worker gets out of a job and receives his first check, if he has not previously served a waiting period. Normally his initial check will reach him 23 or 24 days after he is laid off. However if he has been out of a job before and already has served a waiting period, he gets his check almost at once.

The first important advocacy of one week was furnished by Senator Charles W. Olson, of Framingham, Senate Chairman of the committee, who appeared as a witness to speak of favor of his own bill reducing the waiting period.

Situation Elsewhere

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, speaking for the Federation's bill, reported that 38 States had a two-week waiting period, nine a three-week period and five—New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Maine—one week. He said Maine had just passed its one week law and predicted that a number of others would also do so this year.

Mr. Taylor said he did not think the waiting period should be entirely abolished at this time because of the administrative machinery bogging down but declared that one week was inevitable.

Fred W. Steele, of New Bedford, a member of the Advisory Council, declared that he did not see how it would be possible for the State to process a claim in one week. He recalled that the law began in 1935 with requiring four successive weeks of waiting. In 1937 this was reduced to three successive weeks. In 1938 it was further amended to two successive weeks.

In 1939 the law was further changed to make the two weeks cumulative, he said, so that a week of unemployment could be followed by a week of work and then a further time of unemployment so that a worker could gradually accumulate his two weeks' waiting time. Mr. Steele declared that Massachusetts had become the leading State in paying claims promptly.

Royal Parkinson of Boston, another member of the Advisory Council, followed Mr. Steele in detailing the difficulties of a further reduction in the waiting time.

Art Board Head Says $21,000 Paid to Lyons 'Campaign Fund'

The Chairman of the State Art Commission, Charles R. Greco, testified today he paid out $21,000 of the $63,000 in commissions received by his architectural firm for work done for the City of Cambridge, either to Mayor John W. Lyons or to Paul Mannos, contractor.

Mr. Greco testified in Middlesex Superior Court that he paid "about $13,000" to Mr. Mannos and "about $8,000" to the Mayor as the Government's case against the two on charges of bribery neared its climax.

Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex County District Attorney, continued to build up his case against the Mayor and Mr. Mannos as Mr. Greco told the court of a conversation in which Mr. Mannos at one time threatened to expose the Mayor if he (Mannos) didn't get "his money."

Total of $63,000

Mr. Greco placed the total amount of commissions received by his firm for architectural work from the City at $63,000.

"What was the total amount of money you paid to the defendant Mannos?" asked Mr. Bradford.

"About $13,000."

"What was the total amount you paid to Lyons in connection with this understanding?"

"About $8,000."

Mr. Greco, addressing Mr. Bradford, told the court he talked with Mr. Mannos sometime last summer at his (Greco's) office.

"Mr. Mannos said he was trying to get in touch with Mayor Lyons for some money. He said if he didn't get money from the Mayor he would start a disturbance through me so that you (meaning Mr. Bradford) would get wind of it and start an investigation. He said if he went to jail, Mayor Lyons would go with him."

Resumed Stand

Edward L. Varney of the engineering firm of Cleverdon Varney and Pike resumed the stand this morning and told of making payments to the defendant Mannos after being paid by the City. He said he also made two campaign contributions of $250 each to Mr. Mannos. These payments were not part of the payments made out of his commission, Mr. Varney said.

The witness said he received $11,066 from the city for architectural and engineering services in connection with the construction of two bridges. Out of this his firm paid $3,464. He also said he received $8,329 from Mr. Greco for work on construction of the City incinerator. The total paid to Mr. Mannos for this sum was $4,255. His firm paid the income tax on total amounts received on both jobs, he said.

Secured Contract

The Winchester architect, Chairman of the State Art Commission since 1915, told the court he secured contracts during Mayor Lyons' administration for work on a city incinerator, municipal garage and the Cambridge High and Latin Schools.

"Did you have a conversation with the Mayor regarding payment of money?" asked District Attorney Bradford.

"Yes, sir."

"What was that conversation?"

"The Mayor said my contribution to the campaign fund would be one-third. I said 'Isn't that rather high?' He said, 'well all the others are doing it, all except Shaw'."

"Did he say why?" asked Mr. Bradford?

"Well, Mr. Shaw was employed by the prior mayor and he (Lyons) didn't dare ask him."

The witness testified to making certain payments to Mr. Mannos, co-defendant with the Mayor, in the Fall of 1938.

In March, 1939, Mr. Greco said, he had a conversation with the Mayor who "told me that from now on I was to give the money to him and not to Mannos."

Subsequently, the witness continued, he went to the Mayor's house and paid Mr. Lyons $2,500.

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM — TONIGHT — TOMORROW — COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight; lowest temperature about 18 degrees in the city and 10 degrees in the suburbs away from the coast; Friday fair and warmer; gentle northwest winds tonight backing to westerly Friday.

Maine: Fair and colder in east portion tonight; Friday fair and warmer.

Other New England States: Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate northwest winds tonight backing to westerly Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northerly winds and overcast to broken clouds tonight and Friday, intermittent light snow over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	16	New Orleans	52	40
Chicago	22	22	New York	27	26
Denver	9	8	Norfolk	36	29
Kansas City	29	28	Philadelphia	30	28
Los Angeles	55	53	St. Louis	31	30
Miami	58	57	San Francisco	54	52
Minneapolis	15	15	Washington	33	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 13.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:15; height 10.9 feet.
Friday, 11:39; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:17 p. m.

Codman Payment Is Hit by Farnum

The Mayor of Boston and other trustees of the George Robert White fund were sharply criticized today by George R. Farnum, attorney, for settlement yesterday of the Codman Hill Construction Company case in which the concern was paid $11,000.

The settlement was made as a result of a suit by the company against the City after payments totaling nearly $14,000 were held up following an investigation by the Boston Finance Commission under Mr. Farnum as counsel in 1937 when Frederick W. Mansfield was Mayor.

Mr. Farnum declared today: "Instead of paying the Codman Hill anything, the City should be prosecuting a suit against the company on the basis of the mass of evidence collected and reported by the Finance Commission which shows that the company overcharged the city."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Second evening forum meeting sponsored by the Men's Club of the Unitarian Church in Winchester, Mass. James R. Young, former Far Eastern Director of the International News Service, with headquarters in Tokyo, will be the chief speaker. The meeting is in Metcalf Hall in the church, Main Street and Mystic Valley Parkway, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "Creating a Design" by Harold P. Lindergreen, Art Director of the Vesper George School of Art, a working demonstration of the steps taken in making a decorative painting. It is the third lecture in a series commemorating the twelfth annual art week at the School, 42-44 St. Botolph Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, sixth lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and Their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 10 a. m. until noon for homemakers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business persons. Gallery talk on "Dutch Paintings," by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m. Illustrated lecture on "The Danish Excavations at Hama, Syria," by Dr. Harald Ingholt, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 15

Freedom Cry Rings Out At B. U. Meeting

Continued from Page 1

a democracy, the people are the rulers. That elementary truth is in need of constant repetition. The people cannot act wisely without accurate knowledge. They cannot arrive at the right determination of their course . . . without free discussion. The discussion that formerly was carried on in the general store or the town meeting, has in these latter days, for the most part been transferred to the printed page."

Asserting that academic freedom must be more than a catch word, the university President told the Convocation:

"Academic freedom means that each professor and student is free to seek the truth in his own way, to form his own opinions, to arrive at his own conclusions, and to announce his own convictions. All advancement in human knowledge . . . has been achieved through fidelity to the principle of freedom of research."

Vital Relation

Stating that religion bears a vital relation to democracy, Dr. Marsh held that the world could not be made safe for democracy without religion.

"The distinguishing marks of the Kingdom of God, as set forth in the teachings of Jesus, are the sacred worth of personality, the essential equality of individual human rights, the doctrine of brotherhood as interpreted by the Golden Rule, and service as the mark of greatness," he declared. These ideas, he emphasized, are central to the democratic way of life.

Following the convocation, Dr. Marsh and the University Trustees entertained the honorary degree guests at luncheon.

At Hayden Memorial auditorium, a panel discussion on "The Press Today" was held this afternoon with the following leading journalists participating: Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Frank L. Mott, Director of the School of Journalism, University of Iowa; Herbert S. Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Arthur T. Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher; Frank S. Hoy, business manager of the Lewiston Sun-Journal, Lewiston, Maine; and Edmund F. Jewell, publisher, Manchester Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H.

Dinner Planned

A formal dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this evening will climax the two-day Founders' Day program. John Cowles, of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, recently returned from England, where he accompanied Wendell Willkie, will be the chief speaker.

An informal reception and party at the University's Charles Hayden Memorial last night was under the direction of Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, President of the Boston University Woman's Council. "Fetch Me a Quill," a one-act play by Evelyn Grant Hornsey, was presented by a student cast.

This play was written specially for the University's 11th annual Founders' Day celebration, which is dedicated this year to the great battle for freedom of the press in the United States. Two events of historical significance were commemorated—the 250th anniversary of the publishing in the Bay Colony of "Publick Occurrences," the first independent newspaper in the country, and the trial of John Peter Zenger, whose acquittal established the essential principles of the freedom of the press.

Church Schools Are Urged In Drive to Restore Religion

Massachusetts, historic center of New England religious fervor, is today lagging far behind its sister states in the crusade to restore religion through the public schools, Dr. John L. Lobingier of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, declared today.

The nationwide movement toward weekday "church schools," begun in Gary, Indiana, 27 years ago and since introduced in more than 900 communities throughout the Nation, finds Massachusetts without a single such school, Dr. Lobingier pointed out in an interview. He will speak tonight before the Harvard Teachers Association Conference on the subject, "Religion in Education."

"Moral training is sadly lacking in the education of a great many young people today," Dr. Lobingier asserted. "What better basis for a restoration of old fashioned morality than a revival of religious education?"

Church Schools

Religious discussions carried on directly in the conventional classroom involve the danger of narrow sectarianism and may destroy, not encourage, a love of religion, he said. But church schools, directed by denominational leaders, are succeeding in 41 different states today and would be equally successful here, he ventured.

To these religious classrooms, pupils from the public schools are invited once or twice a week in school time. With the consent of parents, denominational instruction is given under auspices and conditions which are "better than those of the usual Sunday School," Dr. Lobingier stated.

A permissive law enabling local school committees in Massachusetts to release public school pupils in this way is currently before the State Legislature. Hearings on it were held a week ago.

Discussing the subject of modern educational methods before the Teachers Association Conference last night, Medill Bair, Principal of the William Carter School, Needham, said teachers must be "encouraged to experiment" free of "legislative edicts, inflexible courses of study, and administrative and supervisory whims."

In order that "the faith of this nation be not misplaced," he added, teachers must, through precept and example, "help our children learn the ways of democracy."

In Modern School

"In the conventional school," he said, "the children are passive participants under an autocratic but generally benevolent teacher. In a modern school, the teacher and children participate in mutual learning experiences."

In his school, which includes the third to the sixth grades, the boys and girls enjoy learning and often come to school half an hour early to do extra work, he said.

Discovering the need of a library in their school, his pupils set about to build it themselves, Mr. Bair related. They gathered together all the books they could find in the various classrooms and then contributed money at Christmas time to buy some more.

Modern education of this sort, Dr. Laura Hooper, Newton Director of Elementary Education, agreed, is an example of true democracy in practice. It can only succeed, however, she said, when teachers and administrators are willing to be students themselves, not "dictators." They must constantly grow in understanding of children and of the conditions in which they learn, she stated.

B.U. Awards Honorary Degrees

Citations made by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, in conferring honorary degrees at today's Founder's Day exercises, follow:

Joy Elmer Morgan (editor of the Journal of the National Education Association), an educator-journalist whose pen is mightier than many swords in defending the soul of democracy—Doctor of Science in Education (Sc.D. in Ed.).

Henry Robinson Luce (editor and publisher of Time, Life and Fortune magazines) whose originality of mind and infallibility of instinct for timely and picturesque treatment of news makes life more informed for his contemporaries and wins fortune's kudos for himself—Doctor of Letters (Litt.D.).

Arthur Thomas Robb (editor of the magazine called Editor and Publisher) whose work is so authoritative throughout newspaperdom that it might appropriately all be printed in canon type—Doctor of Letters (Litt.D.).

Herbert Sebastian Agar (editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal), inheritor of a great editorial tradition, and meritorious enhancer of that tradition—Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

John Cowles (President of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, and officially connected with many other papers and magazine), consecrating, through the instrumentality of journalism, unusual gifts of leadership to the glorification of freedom and the functioning of democracy—Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

Lewis Oliver Hartman (editor and manager of Zion's Herald), writer and redactor of a current scripture that "is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works"—Doctor of Humanities (L. H. D.).

Frank Luther Mott (professor and director of the School of Journalism, State University of Iowa), a paidagogos—a bondservant of a free press—who leads young people along the straight paths of journalism; a mentor to whom has been entrusted the education of many who will make Tomorrow's press worthy of the freedom it inherits from Today's—Doctor of Humanities (L. H. D.).

Zechariah Chafee, Jr. (professor of Law, Harvard University), whose constructive works and cogent words in behalf of civil liberties have made him a definitive defender of the democratic way of life—Doctor of Civil Law (D. C. L.).

Crossing Smash Inquiry

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Officials sought today to learn the cause of a grade-crossing collision between an automobile and a train carrying 180 selectees from Hartford, Conn., to Fort Devens, which brought fatal injuries to four passengers of the motor car. Harvey A. Ferris, crossing tender, said he waved his lantern and blew his whistle in an effort to halt the automobile. Police Chief Charles Braman of Auburn identified the victims as Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln S. Pond and Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Blais of Auburn.

Youths From Argentina To Join R. C. A. F.

Five young inseparables from the British colony in Buenos Aires, Argentina, arrived today in Boston on board a freighter bound for Canada to seek a joint destiny in the Royal Canadian Air Force. The freighter docked at the Army Base in South Boston.

Now bound on board a train for New York to visit friends, the quintet call themselves the "Anglo-Argentinians." They grew up together, and even formed their own championship Rugby team in the colony. After a short visit the youths will leave New York for Toronto to begin an eight-month course of training at Malton Airport, the great Canadian air training center.

Four of the boys are British: Harold R. Pinsent, a former salesman, and the only one holding a pilot's license; Tomas E. Udney Lister, formerly in textiles; Windham A. Lacey, the youngest, a university student and polo player; and J. Deryck H. Kennard, formerly in the perfumery business.

The American, George A. Cadmus, was born of an American father and British mother, and is connected with the technical department of General Motors in Buenos Aires.

The boys said that about 700 males from the British colony in Buenos Aires have enlisted in the British forces since last June. The British colony there, which numbers about 40,000 and is said to be the largest British colony in a foreign country, has adopted a voluntary war tax of 5 per cent on its incomes in order to raise money for the British cause, the young men said.

In order to avoid disappointment the five youths ascertained their physical requirements before making the long journey and in order to lessen the chances of their being turned down in Canada. They even stopped drinking and smoking in order to be in good condition on arrival.

Dever Urges Strict Control Over Small-Loan Companies

Maurice M. Goldman, former Assistant Attorney General under Paul A. Dever, told the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking today that a loan company doing business in Massachusetts pays its president an annual salary of $101,000 and pays his son $49,000 a year.

Another loan company operating in Massachusetts pays its president $70,118 annually, Mr. Goldman said. Both of these companies, however, it was pointed out, have offices in other States and do not confine their business to Massachusetts alone.

Tightening of Massachusetts small-loans regulations to prevent vicious, inhuman practices by "a large minority" of the money lenders was urged by Mr. Dever.

Making his first apeparance before a legislative committee as a private citizen since ending his six years as Attorney General, Mr. Dever said his department's investigation from 1935 through 1940 disclosed "the presence of a large minority in the business of loaning money whose avarice is exceeded only by their understanding of human impulses."

Huge Waste Involved

The former Attorney General added that he had uncovered "countless instance of the deliberate, vicious, inhuman crime of preying upon the victim of economic adversity."

Backing Mr. Dever in his eleven-point program to strengthen State regulation of the small-loans business, Maurice M. Goldman, former assistant Attorney General, who conducted the Dever investigation of small loan company operations, charged that Massachusetts citizens are being mulcted of $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually by small loan operators, loan sharks, installment plan operators, and easy payment plan companies.

Mr. Dever urged passage of legislation increasing from $300 to $500 the loans to be supervised by the State. He also urged legislation to require small loan companies to report to the State the salaries of those officers and employees earning more than $2,000 a year. He also asked for regulation of small-loan advertising by the State Bank Commissioner, and a measure to prohibit small loan companies from soliciting lists of debtors from business firms.

The former Attorney General told the committee "there is a growing liaison between installment sales companies and operators of small loan businesses to induce purchasers of installment plan articles to jump from the frying pan into the fire."

He explained that small-loans companies are seeking to induce purchasers of goods to take out a small loan to cover their installment plan buying. Some of the loan companies and the installment plan companies are under joint ownership, thus resulting in the charging of interest upon interest. "Usury in its baldest form," Mr. Dever said.

Mr. Dever also insisted that more severe penalties should be exacted for violation of the small-loans law, saying that the present punishment "is totally inadequate for the nature of the crime."

Shifting to legislation to regulate operations of savings bank officials Mr. Dever disclosed that during his administration as Attorney General he uncovered evidence that a president and treasurer were guilty of misconduct.

He said he found the treasurer "in cahoots with mortgage procurors" and the president condoning the charging of fees by the treasurer.

Mr. Dever recommended legislation to prohibit any executive or administrative officer or a member of a board of investments of a savings bank to serve as counsel for the bank and to require publication of the salary of officers and employees receiving more than $2,000 a year.

Publication of Salaries

Savings banks, he added, are not supposed to be profit-making organizations. Rather are they supposed to be public service institutions, he said.

"No officer has a right to view a savings bank as a source of personal profit beyond an equitable salary for his services," Mr. Dever argued.

Mr. Goldman charged that some licensed loan companies were charging up to 1,300 per cent.

Seeking to provide State regulation of interest rates on loans up to $500, Mr. Goldman said that under the present $300 limit most loan companies are now seeking to make loans of $301 or more on which they may charge "whatever interest the traffic will bear."

Publication of the salaries of loan company officers and employees making over $2,000 a year is necessary, Mr. Goldman claimed, so that it may be determined whether rates should be lowered substantially.

Edwin Burke, representing the Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Companies, submitted a long brief outlining the opposition of small loan companies to the Dever legislative proposal. He said the companies did not believe the present small loan rates were exorbitant.

Morning Parking Ban Lifted

Acting unanimously under pressure of numerous requests, the Boston Traffic Commission today rescinded effective tomorrow morning the order which has prohibited all parking on downtown streets from 8 to 9:30 a. m. The prohibition began Aug. 14, 1939 after a 60-day trial.

The order to rescind was a high point in the day's meeting, at which numerous requests were made for parking regulation changes.

George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, asked that parking on the "in-town" side of Huntington Avenue from Waite to Calumet Streets, in the Brigham Circle area, be prohibited during the early morning hours. He said that parking causes a bottleneck.

The Hotel Lincolnshire on Charles Street protested against the rule prohibiting parking, or stopping, along Charles Street during morning and evening rush hours. Several requests for special parking privileges were heard.

The Commission's action in rescinding the 8 to 9:30 a. m. rule drew immediate approval from Fred E. Hamlin, Chairman of the Mayor's Special Parking Committee which recommended the change.

"This action clears the deck for public co-operation with enforcement of the parking regulation," said Mr. Hamlin, who is Manager of the Boston Automobile Club of the American Automobile Association.

Repeal of the rule is a step in the program to alleviate congestion, which the Mayor's Parking Committee is expected to submit shortly after April 1, Mr. Hamlin indicated.

It is reported that this program will include a recommendation to stop jay walking, as well as to revise traffic regulations.

The Commission tabled all requests for special parking privileges until after the Parking Committee's report is received and considered.

The Parking Committee was appointed to study Boston's parking problem after the police launched a drastic no-fix parking drive several weeks ago.

Spring Flower Show Ranges From Trees to Midget Roses

Moving day has hit Boston early this year. The seventieth annual New England Spring Flower Show is moving into Mechanics Building by the truckload—yes, and even by the planeload. Lumber, bricks, stone, pipe, and peat moss are being unloaded for the part they will play in the construction of the garden backgrounds, the fountains, pools, mountain glens, and even the cliffside over which thousands of gallons of water will tumble in a beautiful cascade.

A choice bit of the "Down Under Continent" will be on display this year, the stage of the Grand Hall being transformed into an Australian mountainside. And up from Florida's warm soil, five Lady Paper Bark trees, 25 feet in length, arrived in the Hub amid a late winter blizzard. These trees, along with some Australian pine, left the Everglades State on a trailer truck, the drivers of which never had been north of Jacksonville. But snow and ice did no damage, and the melaleuca preissii, as the trees are technically known, will wave their long branches beside bright acacia and eucalyptus trees.

Florida's rival State of California is doing its bit for the New England Flower Show, too, sending many of its choicest blooms from the Golden State. There's to be a mammoth rose garden in the Hall this year, the largest ever built indoors.

While size is being stressed at this year's Flower Show—some of the giant eucalyptus trees and palms being so large that special cranes are required to unload them from the arriving trucks—there'll also be some tiny rose bushes, too. In fact, visitors well might equip themselves with magnifying glasses, for the blossoms are said to be so small that a score of perfect blossoms may be placed in one's vest pocket.

The names of the judges have been announced, and the Flower Show will open at 1 p. m., March 17, and will continue through Sunday, March 23.

Judges' Salary Rise Opposed By Taxpayers

Salary increases ranging from $1,000 to $3,100 to judges of 21 Massachusetts District Courts were sharply opposed today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Federation, characterized the salary increase bill, filed by the National Lawyers Guild, "a salary grab."

Mr. Joyce said that if the legislation also provides for an increase in the salaries of the clerks of the 21 district courts involved the total cost of the measure would reach $125,000 a year.

"It is certainly true," Mr. Joyce continued, "that while we now have 72 district courts the administration of justice would be improved by cutting the number to 50 and having the necessary full-time justices who would be adequately paid and who would not be allowed to engage in the outside practice of law. Such a measure would cost the taxpayers of the State little or no money, so for that reason lawyers and judges seem to have little interest in it."

The Federation officials urged the Committee to withhold action on all district court salary bills until the Federation measure calling for a complete investigation of the district court system is given a public hearing next week. The investigation would include the advisability of consolidating the court and establishing full-time justices in the place of special justices who now serve on a per diem basis.

The proponents of the salary-increase measure did not appear at today's hearing.

S. P. C. A. Has Busy Time in February

Officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals put in a busy month during February. According to the Society's monthly report, they traveled 14,485 miles, investigated 222 cases, examined 6,078 animals, placed 249 in homes, restored 77 to owners, besides making two prosecutions and securing convictions.

At the same time, the American Humane Education Society announced that April 20 would be designated as Humane Sunday, opening the annual "Be Kind to Animals Week," April 21 to 26. A series of cash prizes and subscriptions to the Society's magazine, Our Dumb Animals, for the best photographs of domestic animals and birds is to be awarded.

Must Be Spring—Flower Show's Here

By a Staff Photographer

Countryside Moves Indoors

Top: Lady Paper Bark trees arrive at Mechanics Building from Miami, Fla. Bottom: Arno Nehrling, Manager of the Flower Show, discusses plans for the Garden Clubs exhibit with Mrs. John H. Cunningham (left) of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club and Mrs. Laurence Brown of the Cape Anne Garden Club. The women are co-chairmen of the Garden Clubs exhibit.

Aid for Insurance Firms Enlisted in Defense Plans

A warning that if incendiary bombs are dropped on the United States they may be expected first in New England, was sounded today by Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, Chairman of the Protection Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at a meeting attended by representatives of Massachusetts fire insurance companies at the State Public Works Building.

The meeting was called by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, to coordinate the defense activities of insurance companies with those of the Public Safety Committee established by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and headed by former Gov. Channing H. Cox.

General Needham told the officials of fire insurance companies, National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Fire Protection Association, and the Mutual Fire Inspection Bureau that "England began to organize its citizens for home defense in 1936 and was not fully prepared when the bombs started to fall in 1941."

Urging immediate home defense activity here, General Needham asked representatives of the companies be assigned as instructors to national defense schools for men and women now being organized by the public safety committee, pointing out that the companies have already made considerable progress in the study of modern warfare and the handling of incendiary bombs.

He said the insurance group can impress upon the operators of every factory and mill in the State the necessity for organizing a properly trained, disciplined, and equipped fire brigade.

E. C. Stone, representing the stock insurance companies, and M. D. Dalton, representing the mutual companies, assured the Governor's Committee of hearty co-operation. At the recommendation of Commissioner Harrington each of the two insurance groups will appoint three members to act as a committee to work with the insurance department in connection with National Defense activities.

Boston Rushes Defense Needs And British Aid

Expansion of existing industrial plants, resulting in part from the National Defense Program, and orders for supplies for England, ranks higher than the actual starting of new industries, for the first time in years, in contributing to increased employment and production in Metropolitan Boston. This was disclosed yesterday by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Plans of 12 manufacturing and distributing firms in this area were described in the latest summary of business growth compiled by the Bureau. They represent an expenditure of more than $10,000,000 in construction and equipment of upward of 400,000 square feet of new industrial floor space, and provide additional jobs for more than 1,500 persons.

In addition to the substantial new employment thus provided, jobs are being made for hundreds of construction trades workers and engineers as necessary buildings are completed and equipped.

While the Bureau agrees that the impetus of the defense program is a factor in expansion projects, it points out that "in the broader sense the vigorous development of numerous small and medium-sized companies which has contributed so much to the stable and healthy growth of the Boston area has brought about the necessity for expanded facilities."

Three of the expansions are in Cambridge, two each in Boston, Everett and Norwood, and one each in Medford, Waltham, and Watertown.

The Chamber's survey records, in addition to the expansions, the establishment of 10 new manufacturing firms, during recent weeks, furnishing employment opportunities for more than 300 persons. These companies, making a wide variety of products, will utilize more than 75,000 square feet of floor space. Seven of them are in Boston, and one each in Lynn, Newton, and Rockland.

Study Urged Of Betterment Assessments

A special commission study of the entire problem of local betterment assessments in Massachusetts municipalities was proposed today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

The Tax Commissioner made his recommendation as he opposed a bill to reduce from 6 to 4 per cent the interest rate on betterment assessments. Before any change is made, he said, a complete study should be made.

Several legislators and municipal officials spoke in support of the interest reduction bill. Representative William E. Ramsdell (R) of Winchester said the interest rate on delinquent taxes was reduced by the Legislature to 4 per cent and insisted that the legislature intends the rate of interest should be uniform on all local taxes.

Weston U. Friend, former Mayor of Gloucester, said the highest rate of interest ever paid on a municipal loan was 3 per cent and yet taxpayers must pay 6 per cent on betterment assessments. Several other persons favored the measure which was opposed by Nathaniel M. Nichols, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Collectors and Treasurers' Association.

Mr. Nichols said it cost municipalities much more than the 6 per cent interest rate to carry betterment assessments on their books.

Safety Honors Won By Checker Drivers

Safety Driving Certificates and gold buttons were awarded to 103 drivers of the Checker Taxi Company, by Frank Sawyer, President of the company, recently, all having driven for more than six months without an accident.

Two of the drivers, John J. McCarthy and John J. Hegan, have the great distinction of eight years of driving service for the company without an accident.

John T. O'Dea, Deputy Superintendent of the Boston Police Department, attended the meeting and praised the chauffeurs for their driving skill. He declared that accident and traffic problems would be minimized and simplified if all drivers were as competent and as cautious as the Checker Taxi Company employees honored with the safe-driving certificate and the gold button.

Thief Takes Auto Plates; Owner Gets Parking Tag

NEWTON, Mass., March 13 (AP)—It was annoying, a Newton garage proprietor complained to police, to experience the theft of a set of automobile registration plates a couple of weeks ago.

But what bothered him even more was the receipt of two court summonses from the Boston police for illegal parking of an automobile bearing the stolen plates.

Governor's Signature Makes Evacuation Day Legal Holiday

March 17, Evacuation Day, has finally been made a legal holiday in Suffolk County, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at his home last night signed the bill establishing the holiday but exempting retail stores, industrial establishments and banks from its provisions.

The signing ceremony came after the House and Senate had speedily amended the bill so that it does not affect negotiable instruments, such as bills and notes.

Meanwhile, the Senate rejected a proposal to make Armistice Day a legal holiday.

The Upper Branch also turned down perennial legislation to place the State Police under Civil Service and a proposal that a special commission be established to study the feasibility of limiting real estate taxation to $25 per $1,000 valuation.

The Senate, on the other hand, concurred with the House in requesting the Supreme Judicial Court to hand down an advisory opinion on the constitutionality of an initiative petition for a State fund for workmen's compensation insurance and another on the constitutionality of a bill to force employers to carry workmen's compensation insurance on their employees.

At the same session the Senate concurred with House action rejecting a bill for State ownership of public utilities.

The House passed to be engrossed a bill requiring the closing of retail stores on Jan. 1, Feb. 22, April 19, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

The Lower Branch ordered to a third reading a measure already approved by the Senate establishing the Chickadee as the State Bird and the American Elm as the State Tree. A bill to reduce from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent the maximum monthly interest rate on small loans was also ordered to a third reading.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's measure to establish a special commission to study the advisability of separating Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop from Suffolk County was rejected in concurrence with the Senate, as was a bill to subject expenditures in county jails and houses of correction to the approval of the State Commissioner of Correction.

Freighter Tells Of Raider Hunt

Reports of being overhauled five times by merchant craft converted into cruisers—probably British ships looking for Nazi raiders—were given today by members of the crew of the American Export Lines freighter, Expositor, which arrived in Boston 47 days out from Calcutta.

The Expositor, which took the Cape of Good Hope route to the United States, is discharging 1,100 tons of jute in Boston and will proceed to Baltimore to discharge the balance of the cargo—manganese ore.

The crew members said that the Expositor picked up a "4-R" call on her radio, which means "raider sighted," from an unnamed British merchant ship. The next day the Expositor was overhauled by a fast cruiser-converted merchant ship which looked her over very carefully before leaving her.

Waterfront talk in Calcutta, the crew said, now says that the British have the German raider situation well in hand in the Indian Ocean. The crew said that when they arrived in Calcutta all the cameras aboard were sealed but when the British port officials left, Indian salesmen promptly came aboard offering cameras for sale.

Skilled Men at Fore River Get Draft Board Attention

News of defense activities from all New England:

Bethlehem Reports—The problem of determining which workers are engaged on vital defense work at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy has raised many questions as to eligibility of shipbuilders for the draft. So far, a company official stated today, not a single first-class skilled man has been taken out of the yard for selective service. Serious problems have arisen over which workers are eligible for the draft but these have been satisfactorily worked out. The company's relations with the Draft Board, it is stated, are "exceedingly cordial." A printed report was denied that the company intended to "force a showdown" with the Draft Board.

Major Gen. Morris B. Payne of New London, Conn., today became the commanding officer of Camp Blanding, Fla., expanding army training center, which now has troops from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and several regular army posts. Major General Payne arrived with the fifth daily influx of 43rd Division troops from New England. Because of his seniority in the service he took over command from Major Gen. John C. Persons of the 31st (Dixie) Division. The New Englanders continued to arrive at Camp Blanding today by special troop train and in motor convoys. The arrivals will continue until next Tuesday when the entire division of nearly 13,000 officers and men will have joined the approximately 20,000 southerners of the Dixie Division here.

General Drum—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army Commander, had nothing but words of commendation for Major General Eckfeldt and his men of the 26th Division as he concluded an informal visit to the camp. "Although I haven't been here long enough to make any specific statement," the General said, "I can see that General Eckfeldt has brought his outfit along as a good soldier should." General Drum made a two and one-half hour whirlwind visit to "get acquainted with the 26th Division and to look over the training facilities."

American Gibraltar?—Mayor Herbert E. MacAuley of Newport, R. I., believes that Narragansett Bay will become the base for the Atlantic fleet and that this summer home of the socially prominent will be transformed into the "Gibraltar of the Western Hemisphere." The Mayor gave his views upon his return from Washington where he had a conference with defense officials. Guns already bristle from Fort Adams, opposite exclusive Bailey's Beach, and the Naval torpedo and training stations are located here. In addition the new $25,000,000 Naval air base at nearby Quonsett Point is rapidly taking shape and is expected to be put in commission July 1.

Fort Devens Spreads—The Federal Government has begun eminent domain proceedings to secure 1,761 acres of land in the towns of Ayer and Lancaster for construction of a Fort Devens artillery range. A petition was filed in the Federal Court in Boston Tuesday asking that the land be condemned and a deposit of $147,375 was made with the court to meet the claims of 60 landowners.

Flying Cadets Appointed—Ninety-seven New England young men have been appointed to start Army Flying Cadet training on March 19, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer, has announced. Thirty-four of the boys from Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island will train at the Southern Aviation School, Camden, S. C. Fifty-six Massachusetts young men, more than half of the group appointed, will go to Alabama Institute of Aeronautics, Tuscaloosa, and six men from New Hampshire and Vermont will be sent to the Chicago School of Aeronautics. One cadet in the New England group is Gordon W. Fowler of St. Sauveur, Province of Quebec, who has been assigned to Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Mo.

More Defense Funds—Approval of a new $3,056,755 air corps station at Windsor Locks, Conn., has been announced by the War Department. Originally planned for location at the Hartford Municipal Airport, the new base will have about 2,200 men and officers when completed. Nearly $1,000,000 more will be spent for grading, paving, drainage, and night lighting, the War Department said, contingent upon funds becoming available.

Brockton's Fire Fatalities Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., March 13—Bartholomew Herlihy, ladderman in the Brockton Fire Department, passed on today from injuries received in the disastrous fire last Monday, in which 12 firemen perished.

The citizens relief committee reported that contributions to aid the widows and 28 children of the firemen had passed the $15,000 mark. The committee received 1,500 envelopes containing contributions and eight girls were employed sorting the mail.

Fire Chief E. F. Dickinson spent a half-hour today endorsing checks sent to the fund. One of them—for $250—was from the fire department of Burlington, Vt., where Chief Dickinson once lived.

Young Heads N. H. Court

CONCORD, N. H., March 13 (AP)—Judge Oscar L. Young of Laconia, was named Chief Justice of the Superior Court today by Gov. Robert O. Blood, succeeding Judge Henri Burque of Nashua, elevated to the State Supreme Court.

State Purchase Of Piers Favored

Legislation to authorize the State Department of Public Works to purchase the Mystic and Hoosac Piers in Charlestown and to develop new piers on the site was reported favorably today by the Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands.

Senator Robert L. Lee (D) of Charlestown, who filed the measure, estimated that the cost of land-taking and construction would approximate $6,500,000.

The bill must now go to the House Ways and Means Committee which considers all measures affecting State finance.

When the State completes the proposed piers they would be leased to railroads and shipping companies.

Senator Lee, who claims that development of the piers is essential to National Defense, said the present facilities have been deteriorating for several years.

Kent Resting On Even Keel

CUTTYHUNK, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Aground since yesterday on a ledge between Gull and Penikese Islands in Buzzards Bay, the Merchants & Miners steamship Kent rested on even keel today, awaiting tugs, lighters, and salvage equipment.

It was considered likely in shipping circles that much of the 1,250-ton cargo she was taking from Boston to Norfolk on her final run before being taken over by the Government would have to be removed before she could be freed from her rocky perch.

In Boston shipping circles, it was said the process of lightening the Kent, patching her bow, and returning her to Boston for examination and repair probably would take a week.

One Major Hearing Listed for Friday

The only important legislative hearing being conducted on Beacon Hill tomorrow is the State Administration session on a proposal to establish a State Labor Relations Board to guarantee collective bargaining rights to public employees. The hearing will be held in Room 423 at 10:30 a. m.

Greater Boston Leads In British Relief Work

Greater Boston, with contributions totaling $394,363, continues to hold first place on the "roll of honor" of communities supporting the humanitarian work of the British War Relief Society, it was announced yesterday at the Society's headquarters, 27 State Street.

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Symphony Man's Autographs Romantic Melodies in Script

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just names, perhaps. But what names they are! Beethoven. . . . Mendelssohn. . . . Schubert. . . . Debussy. . . . Brahms. More than 200 of them—original signatures, too. On letters, scrawled across musical scores, scribbled on manuscripts, penned on photographs.

They're all there in the remarkable autograph collection of Boaz Piller, bassoon player in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. But the collection itself is hardly more exciting than the experiences of Mr. Piller in acquiring it.

He relates with a chuckle his first meeting with Jean Sibelius, the Finnish composer. It was in Finland. Mr. Piller arrived promptly at noon for his appointment with Sibelius. The great musician greeted him cordially, but asked if Mr. Piller would be kind enough to be patient for a few minutes while he finished shaving. "Then, to my amazement," recounted Mr. Piller, "a woman came in and shaved him while I was there." In Finland, most barber shops are run by women, he added.

"He was the most amazingly vivid person I've ever seen!" The Boston Symphony player's eyes kindled at the recollection. On his second visit to Finland in 1936, Mr. Piller called again at the Sibelius household. This time, with the purpose of delivering a gift from Mrs. Koussevitzky. He came away the thrilled possessor of a very special piece of paper. On it were a few bars of Sibelius's "Tapiola"—in his own handwriting.

Also Knew d'Indy

Mr. Piller, whose knowledge of languages has played conveniently into the hand of his hobby, tells of numerous famous composers and conductors for whom he has acted as interpreter, guide, and host, during their visits to Boston. Vincent d'Indy was one of these. From him, Mr. Piller heard all about the first performance of Carmen," and how its composer, Georges Bizet, fled "in disgrace" after the first act.

It was in Paris, on March 3, 1875. Mr. d'Indy and a friend, coming upon Bizet apparently leaving the theater during the intermission, stopped him and offered congratulations. But he turned them aside. "You are the first ones and the last who will tell me that," replied the discouraged man, who had already sensed that his opera was a first-night failure. The plot was considered immoral, and the music, as Mr. Piller put it, "far in advance of his time." He did not live to see it become a success.

Mr. Piller also cherishes not only an autograph of Maurice Ravel, but the memory of a personal acquaintance with the famous French composer. "He loved solitude," reminisced Mr. Piller, "and lived all alone in the country." He first met the composer in Paris, and later acted as his interpreter when Ravel was in the United States.

The great Richard Strauss was another personal acquaintance of Mr. Piller, who played under him in Holland. "So I knew him when he came here to Symphony Hall in 1921." He was "not a very talkative man," Mr. Piller recalled.

Koussevitzky's '27 Recital

Through Dr. Koussevitzky, Mr. Piller has been fortunate in meeting nearly all of the great Russian artists. "He has been very kind about it," remarked the Symphony man, who counts his conductor's autograph as one of his most prized signatures, and he recalls Koussevitzky's double bass solo recital in Symphony Hall in 1927 as "an experience never to be forgotten."

"I turned the pages while he played, and when he went to New York to play there the next year, he said that I must come along to turn the music for him," related Mr. Piller proudly. Perhaps many have recognized the Symphony bassoon player on the stage at concerts quietly turning the pages for visiting artists.

Mr. Piller explained it. "I get an artistic thrill out of being associated in a small way for the time being with such great people," he said. But it isn't a service which he performs for everyone. There are only a chosen few—such as Fritz Kreisler, Pablo Casals, Jascha Heifetz and one or two others.

In addition to his framed autographs, which have been exhibited in Boston and New York, Mr. Piller has also assembled one of the rare complete collections of the musical caricatures of Honoré Daumier. He has 57 of these—and a leather-bound autograph book which includes signatures of most of the outstanding musical people of this age.

Mr. Piller, who is a native of Holland and studied music at The Hague, is now playing in his twenty-fifth season with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He came to Boston because he wanted to be associated with this orchestra, of which he had heard so much. He played in ensembles at various hotels until there was an opening in the orchestra, then under Dr. Karl Muck he obtained his first opportunity to join the organization. He has been here ever since, to his great satisfaction.

Two Towns Grant Increases in Pay

Town meetings in Massachusetts yesterday were held in Arlington and Framingham, each town carrying out the legislative business for the coming year.

In Arlington the voters appropriated $1,978,000, which sum provided for every wage and salary increase recommended by town department heads.

The wages of Police Chief Archie F. Bullock and Fire Chief Daniel Tierney were increased $100, to $3,500 each per year.

Before the meeting, Chairman of Selectmen William C. Adams read a telegram from Mayor Fred D. Rowe of Brockton, requesting support of the fund being collected for widows and children of the 13 Strand Theater fire victims. Action on this was postponed until the meeting is reconvened March 19.

City Club Wants Medal Nominees

What individual has done the greatest public service for the City of Boston during the past year?

That's the question being put to citizens of Greater Boston by the Boston City Club. Each year, the Club awards its Civic Service gold medal to some Bostonian "For Distinguished Service to Greater Boston." This year, the medal will be awarded at the Club's annual meeting on Monday night, April 14.

According tothe Board of Governors of the Club, there are no limitations as to the field of service in which the individual may be engaged, other than that he or she is not identified with an elective public office.

Citizens are invited to send their proposals for a nominee to the Club for consideration.

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Boston Symphony Member

Alexandre Iacovleff

Boaz Piller

Who plays bassoon with the noted musical organization and who has an unusually choice collection of autographs of famous musicians. The illustration is a reproduction of a crayon portrait by Alexandre Iacovleff.

Bible Society Has Editions For Draftees

Two new editions of the Psalms and New Testament for the use of men drafted into the military service have been prepared by the Massachusetts Bible Society, Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, announced today.

One of the small vest pocket volumes is zipper fastened and bound in waterproof khaki. It also contains helps and prayers prepared with the advice of United States Army chaplains.

During the past year 95,961 copies of the Scriptures were given as grants to chaplains, mission workers, clergymen, and colporteurs, it was brought out in reports at the annual meeting of the Bible Society just held.

An enlarged program of grants for assisting chaplains at work among soldiers and sailors was authorized.

Enlargement of the distribution of the Scriptures in the neglected and out-of-the-way rural areas of central and western Massachusetts was also voted.

Walter L. Van Kleek was re-elected President and the following Vice-Presidents: Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Bishop William Lawrence, Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt, Alton L. Miller, Dr. Russell H. Stafford, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam.

Christian Science Program For Friday, March 14

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

N. E. Patriotism Finds Expression

While the Nation is hearing a lot of talk about patriotism these days, some folks in New England are really doing something about it.

Internal revenue collectors in two New England districts report voluntary contributions of $1 upwards towards national defense. Here's an example:

In Brattleboro, Vt., a native of Lithuania, now a naturalized citizen, handed in $10 above his income tax. "What's this for?" asked the collector. "Defense" was the reply.

Bushnell's Staff to Obey Parking Rules

No special parking privileges are to be granted to personnel of the Attorney General's office, on orders from Robt. T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

Mr. Bushnell has issued a warning to his employees not "to expect or request any special favors" from Boston police in connection with parking of their cars.

"Employees of this department," he said, "stand on an absolutely equal footing with any other citizens, and I want no one here to attempt to claim otherwise. . . .

"The parking problem in the City of Boston has been a most difficult one for the police to handle and they cannot do so effectively in the public interest if favoritism is to be shown. If your cars are tagged for violating the parking rules, you will have to be treated on the same basis as the several hundred thousand other people who come into Boston every day to work. Either use parking lots and garages or leave your cars at home like everybody else."

He particularly warned his employees not to park their cars in areas set aside for Legislators and State officials.

Court Takes Gravy Off a Drugstore's Meat Sandwiches

At what point in its evolution does a drugstore become a restaurant?

The many nuances of such a problem today are explained by a decree entered in Middlesex Superior Court in Cambridge.

According to the decree, which met the requirements of Judge Edward F. Hanify, a drugstore invades the restaurateur's field when it serves hot dishes such as sandwiches with gravy or potato; roasts, stews, chowders and soups containing solid vegetables or fish; hot fish or meats, and pies in excess of three a day.

The necessity for such discrimination arose a few months ago when a Harvard Square representative of a restaurant chain complained that a drugstore in the same block violated the provision of the lease held by both.

The restaurant asserted that the drugstore employed waitresses in uniforms to serve customers in booths, a service which should have been reserved to the restaurant alone, according to the lease.

Judge Hanify handed the case to the lawyers to settle among themselves when it came up for hearing some time ago. At the same time he indicated that he thought there should be a line drawn marking the end of a drugstore and the beginning of a department store.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week of April 21, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Springfield—Week of April 28, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

THE MANNEQUIN SCHOOL OF NEW ENGLAND

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Spring Course Begins Monday, March 17th

Complete fashion modeling course prepares you for lucrative career; develops poise for social living. Dormitories. Placement. Send for catalog C. Register this week! 35 COMMONWEALTH AV., BOSTON, MASS.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Harvard vs. Univ. of	Sports and music.....
3:15 Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"....	"Ma Perkins": drama ..	New Hampshire debate	Sports and music.....
3:30 "Around the Hub"..	"John's Other Wife"....	Pepper Young's Family..	Harvard vs. Univ. of	Sports and music.....
3:45 News: Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	New Hampshire debate	Sports and music.....
4:00 "Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk. ..	"It's Dance Time".....	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"..	Natural Science talk ..	"Stella Dallas".....	Peter De Paulo, int....	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 "Hilltop House"...	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"..	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	Edgar A. Guest: News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	Musical program.....	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00 "The Goldbergs"...	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The O'Neills"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Lone Journey": sketch..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman".....	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service.....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather..	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight"....	Dance Time.....
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Music.....	"Sports Roundup".....	Dinner Concert.....	Dance Time.....
6:30 Paul Sullivan.....	Dinner Music.....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news...	"R. F. D. Melodies"...	"Memory Lane".....	Sports, Frank Fallon....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Ace": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	Newsroom of the Air....	"Here's Morgan".....	"Who's News".....
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette.....	"Confidentially Yours"..	Concert Miniatures....	Variety program, music..
7:45			Concert Miniatures....	Fireside Time.....
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams.....	Staley College vs. Bos-
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra....	songs; orchestra.....	"Border Patrol".....	ton College debate....
8:30 "City Desk": news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	tra; vocalists.....	starring Ezra Stone....	variety program.....	Amer. Legion Auxiliary..
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines....	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Gabriel Heatter.....	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour.....	Waltz music.....	**Bob Burns; Connie Bos-**	John Paul Dickson....	cal Album.....
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	**News; America's Town**	**well; Music Maids; or-**	**Boston Univ. Founder's**	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour.....	**Meeting of the Air:**	**chestra; guests**	**Day Dinner**.....	cal Album.....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**"Shall We Guarantee**	Rudy Vallee Show; or-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	News Service.....
10:15 Jay Wesley's Sports	**Peace in the Pacific?"**	chestra; guests.....	News Service.....	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:30 Quiz.....	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**Listeners' Playhouse:**	Griff Williams' Orch....	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:45 **News of the World**	First Piano Quartet....	**"From the Depths"**	Griff Williams' Orch....	Guy Lombardo's Orch..
11:00 Weather; News....	News; Music; Weather..	News Service.....	"Parade of the News":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather...	recorded.....	Chico Simone's Orch....
11:30 Music: records....	"Music You Want".....	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Hockey comment.....	"Day's End".....
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch..	"Day's End": News....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital.....	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 Double V Ranch..	Musical Clock; News....	News Service.....	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Music; news.....	Musical Clock.....	George and Dixie.....	News Service.....	.....
7:45 News; weather.....	News; weather.....	"Musical Clock".....	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00 **News of Europe**..	"Bandstand".....	News Service.....	"Eight Bells".....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Shopping talk.....	Morning Toast.....	Weather; news.....	"Morning Watch".....	Musical Timetable.....
8:30 Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup".....	Jacobson's Rhythms....	Musical Timetable.....
8:45 "Lover's Lane".....	Toast.....	Movie talk; Music....	Jacobson's Rhythms....	Lone Star Ranch Girls..
9:00 Studio program.....	News; talk; music.....	Dramatized news.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 **American School of**	As You Like It.....	Food news.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 **the Air**.....	"Julia Blake": sketch..	Breakfast Club.....	Choir Loft organ.....	Good Morning Cheer....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Shopping talk.....	"Variations".....	Musical Early Edition..	Good Morning Cheer....
10:00 K. Norris, drama..	Arthur Godfrey.....	"This Small Town".....	"New England Cupboard"	Farm and Home News....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Song Folks Quartet....	Singing Strings.....	Studio speaker.....
10:30 "Stepmother".....	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk....	Musical calisthenics....	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Food Fair".....	"Frank and Julia".....	"The Guiding Light"...	"25 Years Ago Today"..	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 "Treat Time".....	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"The Man I Married"...	News Service.....	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"..	Family Circle.....	"Against the Storm"..	Melody Strings.....	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	Harvey and Dell, music.	"The Road of Life"...	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Weather; music.....	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; Talk; Stocks.....	"Of Human Bondage"...	News Service.....	Rhythm Revue.....
12:15 "Girl Marries".....	Andrini Continentals....	"Musical Roundup"...	Agricultural program....	Rhythm Revue.....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and	Singin' Sam.....	Italian Melodies.....	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup.....	Italian Melodies.....	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service.....	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:15 Woman in White....	Eleanor Lane, songs....	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams' Future"..	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News.....	Marjorie Mills Hour...	"Government Girl": sk..	Jean Collins, songs....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News; Weather.....	Marjorie Mills Hour...	"I'll Find My Way".....	Howard Barlow's Orch..
2:00 Dramatic sketch....	**NBC Music Appreciation**	Betty Crocker.....	Cedric Foster, news....	Sing Song Time.....
2:15 "Joyce Jordan".....	**Hour: Dr. Walter**	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Lilian Sherman, songs..	Jean Harper, songs....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley....	**Damrosch, conductor**	"Valiant Lady": drama.	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45 "Home of Brave"...	**Music Appreciation Hour**	"Light of the World"...	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	News Service.....
3:00 Mary McBride.....	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**ducting**.....	Sports and Music.....
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Sports and Music.....
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"....	Pepper Young's Family..	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	Sports and Music.....
3:45 News; Music.....	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	**ducting**.....	Sports and Music.....
4:00 "Portia Blake".....	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife".....	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Novachord Impressions..
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	"Tea Time Melodies"..
4:30 "Hilltop House"...	women's program.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"..	Rhapsody in Rhythm...
4:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown"..	"It's Dance Time".....	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00 "The Goldbergs"...	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": drama..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The O'Neills"... sk..	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Lone Journey": drama	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": drama.....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service.....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather..	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight"....	Dinner Music.....
6:15 Hedda Hopper.....	Dinner Music.....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	Dinner Music.....
6:30 Paul Sullivan.....	Dinner Music.....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45 **The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"R. F. D. Melodies"...	Playtime on the Air....	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"..	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	Income Tax Reporter....	Newsroom of the Air...	"Pu Manchu".....	"Five Star News".....
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports"...	"The Lone Ranger":	Shain Sisters' Trio....
7:45 Auerbach; orch.....	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs..	dramatic sketch.....	"Lest We Forget".....
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	"Ask the Children":	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Gabriel Heatter.....	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15 **Charlie Cantor and**	quiz program.....	**Graham; orchestra**	John Paul Dickson....	cal Album".....
8:30 **Minerva Pious;**	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Savoy Opera Album: so-
8:45 **chorus; or.; News**	dramatic sketch.....	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	loists; orchestra.....
9:00 Ray Bloch's Or-	"Gangbusters": drama..	"Waltz Time": Frank	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
9:15 chestra; sketch....	"Gangbusters": drama..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	with orchestra.....	Russian Choir.....
9:30 **"Playhouse";**	News; Variety Program;	**"Everyman's Theater":**	Gabriel Heatter.....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **dramatization**.....	guests; orch.; drama..	**Arch Oboler Play**....	Social Security program	cal Album".....
10:00 Public Affairs.....	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny":	"I Want a Divorce":	"Pages From the Classi-
10:15 British Aid.....	Sports.....	dramatic sketch.....	dramatization.....	cal Album".....
10:30 Frazier Hunt.....	Madison Square Garden	Lani McIntyre's Orch...	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	Five Star News.....
10:45 **News of the World**	Sports.....	Lani McIntyre's Orch...	News Service.....	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
11:00 News; Weather....	News; Music; Weather..	News Service.....	**Lew Conrad's Orchestra.**	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
11:15 News; "Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Benny Goodman's Orch..
11:30 Works of Music":	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	"The Vagabond's Trail,"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 recordings.....	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	soloists, ensemble.....	Chico Simone's Orchestra
				"Day's End".....
				Day's End; News.....

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.

Berlin—5 p. m.—Mozart Operas. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Overture, Orchestra; Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music, JVZ, 11.81-meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

London—9 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by Prof. Julian Huxley. GSC, 9.58-meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 14

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good-will Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.

9 p. m.—Living Literature.

9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.

10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Don Lindley's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Originalities; Intermezzo; Tune Time.

Second Spanish Hour

8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Musical Interludes; Charlie Spivak's Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Reveries; U. S. Marine Band.

Second English Hour

10 p. m.—News in English; Eastman School of Music; Paul Martin and his Music.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower news, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by record.

For Friday, March 14

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Slamming of Prison Doors Ends Waterbury Scandals

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13—When the steel doors of Wethersfield State Prison shut behind Frank Hayes, former Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and Mayor of Waterbury, they closed a climactic chapter in Connecticut's criminal case involving municipal malfeasance.

The "million dollar conspiracy" trial of Hayes and his associates involved — according to available records—more money, more defendants, bigger names than any court action in the history of the State.

Of the 27 men for whom warrants were originally issued, eight went to prison last week. Others had already given up the fight and were serving sentences. Some were freed. One or two were still outside the net.

Court stenographers had amassed a record, in the 110-day trial, of 2,500,000 words of testimony and argument. Printed, they cover 12,000 pages, in 20 volumes.

Up to the time of the Supreme Court appeal last fall, the State had spent $224,900 in the prosecution of the case. The final figure probably will be a quarter of a million dollars. How much the defense had spent is not public knowledge but 15 lawyers represented the defendants, and since the appeal was taken on behalf of the defense, they bore the cost of publishing the enormous record.

Have Deep Effect

The investigation and the trial have had a profound effect, on political parties, on the General Assembly, on the state government. The Waterbury scandal was one of the causes for the defeat of former Governor Wilbur L. Cross and the election of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin in 1938, not that Governor Cross was personally involved in the slightest degree, but the entire Democratic Party suffered from the Waterbury disclosures.

Moreover, even men who stood at the top in Republican state politics, Charles E. Williamson and Harry E. McKenzie, went to jail for their part as lobbyists for the Waterbury gang. New men have taken their place in the political machinery, but paid lobbying by political leaders has been discredited and largely driven out.

On the docket of the Hartford County Superior Court are the names of four former legislators, accused of violating the anti-bribery statute, by accepting shares of stock in a company for which the Waterbury gang sought legislative favor. A fifth legislator pleaded guilty and paid a fine. The others have never come to trial.

WPA Men Involved

Overshadowed by the Supreme Court decision in the Waterbury case, Vincent J. Sullivan, former State Administrator of the WPA, and eight others associated with him in that enterprise, faced a Federal court for sentence on charges of padding expense accounts, diverting WPA materials to private use, and otherwise defrauding the taxpayers. Sullivan and one assistant went to the new Federal Prison at Danbury for short terms. Others were let off with fines, but not before Judge Carroll C. Hincks had delivered a denunciation from the bench.

The judge said he had been informed that the State WPA Administration was "tipped off" when investigators were coming from Washington, and charged that members of the staff were forced to "play ball" through fear of losing their jobs. Frank Upham, Jr., acting administrator, talked back to the judge in an open letter, expressing resentment at these remarks.

This week Mr. Upham's name came to the United States Senate as the President's nomination for State WPA Administrator. Both Connecticut Senators refused to give their consent to routine approval. They based their opposition on the ground he is from Virginia, and that a Connecticut resident should have been named.

Assembly Still Busy

Grinding along toward midsession, the General Assembly went part of the way toward establishing a system of savings bank life insurance. The Senate Banking Committee has approved the measure. Governor Hurley said he would support a joint state probation and juvenile court system recommended by the Connecticut Prison Association. Highway Commissioner William J. Cox appeared in opposition to a Republican-sponsored cut in driver's license fees from $3 to 50 cents, on the ground it would hurt the highway building program. A special committee was set up to draw a milk control bill. Communists put on a noisy show for the Judiciary Committee, opposing bills to put various curbs on so-called subversive activities.

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Cronin Sees Mickey Harris as One of His Chief Assets for This Coming Season

Southpaw Pitcher Has Poise And More Experience on Mound

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 13—Manager Joe Cronin pushed the Boston Red Sox through a long batting and fielding drill this afternoon, preparatory to their game Saturday with the farm team, Louisville, at Bradenton. Exhibition dates next week send the Hub's American Leaguers against the Cincinnati Reds at Tampa on Sunday, with Newark at Sebring on Monday, the Giants here on Tuesday, Newark, here, Wednesday, the Cards at St. Petersburg, Friday and the Dodgers at Clearwater on Saturday.

As Joe Cronin's much-discussed mound picture unfolds before him, he sees young Mickey Harris as one of his chief assets. "I guess I'll have to throw a rope around him," said the Red Sox manager late this afternoon. "Shellenback has warned him twice to slow down. I never saw a pitcher work harder to get in shape. Nobody'll push him off this staff."

Improved Attitude

For several reasons, Harris is a much better pitcher this spring than he was 12 months ago. First, and perhaps most important, is his changed attitude. The sophomore left-hander is confident, but not so loud and "cocky" as last spring. He is taking his spring work far more seriously. This time he came to Sarasota to make the team, not just for the ride. And, of course, he is smarter in the mechanical end of the business because of his experience part of last season in the American League.

"He's ready to open the season right now," is the way Frank Shellenback, Red Sox pitching coach, talks about Harris. "He's 50 per cent improved over last spring. At that time he was throwing from the side, from overhand and from halfway between. In a game he might throw from any one of those positions. But when he got in a tight spot, he'd come around from the side, because his control was a little better from there. However, those sidearm curves are a picnic for a right-hand hitter. Right now we're trying to make him forget his old style and stick to the direct overhand throw.

Throws to Bases

"I'll tell you something else Harris is learning," Shellenback continued. "He is better on moves (throws) to the bases. Last year he stood with his feet too close together with runners on. When he turned to throw to a base, he couldn't get anything on the ball. The runner had that extra second to get back safely. But now that he's spreading his feet more, he'll catch a few off. Right now I'd say his move to second base is as good as any pitcher on the club."

Harris started the 1940 season with the Red Sox. In his first two starts he beat the Senators and Athletics, holding each to seven hits over the nine-inning route. After a couple of failures against the Indians and Yankees, Mickey made two relief appearances and then took a route decision from the White Sox. But as the flag race turned into July, Cronin and his coaches realized that another brief stretch in the minors would add just enough polish to the young southpaw to make him a winner in '41. So he was given a ticket to Scranton. There Mickey won 10 and lost five, fanning 106 batters in 96 innings. And judging by the way he looks down here, he has served his final stretch in the minors—for a while, at least.

* * *

Young Frank Dasso, the San Francisco rookie, who always seems to have trouble with his control in camp, has hit only two batters since coming into professional ball. Frank is very fast, has a good curve and a great arm.

* * *

Larry Powell, Dasso's roommate and also a 'Frisco graduate has a very deceptive move to first base. Shellenback has had Umpire Bill Summers, who is following the Red Sox for a while, pass judgement on the southpaw's move and make corrections where necessary.

* * *

Cronin calls Ted Williams the fourth highest paid Red Sox player, which means that only Joe himself, Jimmy Foxx and Lefty Grove are now ahead of the string bean outfielder.

Group of Rookie Pitchers for Red Sox

Wide World

Hopeful Aspirants Working Out at Sarasota

SARASOTA, Fla.—With pitching the weakest department of the Boston Red Sox, any and all of the above rookie pitchers, righthanders, may find a place in the scheme of things. Left to right: Leslie Fleming, Heber Newsome, William Sayles, Cecil Hughson, Norman Brown and Alex Mustaikis.

Bruin High-Scoring Lines Surpass Other Rival Teams

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Bruins were in New York to play Americans tonight with a tie or victory clinching first place in the National Hockey League standing, it seemed like an interesting investigation to compare their scoring ability with Toronto and Rangers, most likely Stanley Cup contenders.

Naturally injuries play an important part in the team scoring for the season, but the Bruins, too, have had absences among their high-scoring forwards, so the comparisons are not too far fetched. With Toronto still minus its great playmaker, Syl Apps, and Rangers gaining momentum, the latter look more formidable in the immediate offing.

Both the Bruins and Rangers are equipped with two forward lines that really go after points. The two Bruins lines have played together all season, but Coach Frank Boucher has shifted his high scorers at intervals. As they stand today, the Bruins have the edge, but the Rangers are coming.

Cowley Line Leads

Boston's best scoring line is the one centered by Bill Cowley, league leading scorer. He is flanked by Roy Conacher on the left wing and Eddie Wiseman on the right. All told, this line leads the entire league as a unit with a total of 52 goals and 77 assists.

The Rangers nearest matching unit is the line centered by Phil Watson, who was out of action for several games recently and thereby lost time. Lynn Patrick, recent acquisition to the Watson line is at left wing and Bryan Hextall, leading goal scorer of the circuit at the moment is on the right boards. They total 54 goals and 63 assists.

Toronto had a good scoring line halted recently because its most important member, Apps, was sidelined by an injury. This line might have narrowed the gap considerably if Apps had continued and now is falling behind because the agile center will not return to action before the play-offs, if then.

Apps Had 20 Goals

Apps had scored 20 goals and 24 assists when forced out and was reaching his peak. On the right wing was rangy Gordon Drillon who has now 21 goals and 18 assists and Nick Metz, now centering the line for Apps worked smoothly at left wing and had run in 13 goals and 18 assists for a composite line total of 54 goals and 60 assists.

Both the Toronto and Ranger best-scoring units surpass the Boston group in number of goals score, but trail on assists. And in the play-offs it must be remembered that while assists help the individual average, the goals are the points in those averages that win the hockey games.

The Maple Leafs lack a good right winger in the scoring column to match Sweeney Schriner at left wing and Billy Taylor in center. The former has 24 goals and 13 assists and Taylor has tallied 9 goals and 25 assists.

Not So Smooth

Bruins' second scoring line is the same that finished one, two and three in the individual scoring last year. They have not worked so smoothly this season, but retain their power and threat for all that. The line is centered by Milton Schmidt with 11 goals and 23 assists and Bobby Bauer patrols right wing with 16 goals and 20 assists, while Dumart, the left winger, has 17 goals and 12 assists for a total of 44 goals and 55 assists.

Rangers try to match the Schmidt line with the Colvilles and Shibicky. They have not played together all season. At present they have totaled 37 goals and 54 assists.

Individually the high-scoring line of the league has Cowley with 14 goals and 43 assists, the assists making a new modern league record. Roy Conacher at left wing has 22 goals and 13 assists and little Wiseman on the right lane has flashed the red light on 16 occasions and assisted on 21 other goals.

Leading Defenseman

Just for good measure the Bruins have a third-line center who ranks well up on the scoring list in Art Jackson, who has scored 16 goals and 12 assists for a total of 28 points at the moment. To top off the Boston power is the league-leading defenseman in scoring—Capt. Dit Clapper. The veteran is famed for his steadying influence to the team defensively, but no defenseman in the league betters his record in scoring since he has eight goals and 17 assists.

Toronto has a brilliant scoring defenseman in the flying Wally Stanowski but he cannot match Clapper as yet since he has only 7 goals and 14 assists and Flash Hollett of the Bruins presses him closely with 7 goals and only one less assist.

All told, the Bruins could lay claim to the Stanley Cup without play-offs if these paper figures were reliable forecasts, but hockey is an unpredictable game. Scoring usually is not so easy in the play-offs and the tense, close-covering bottles up scorers at breaks or mistakes must open up the path.

It will be interesting, however, to see how these high scoring lines match up in the "money" series. Also, whether some line on another team, not figured here, takes over the spotlight.

Brown Mermen Are Seeking Ninth New England Crown

Brown University will be attempting to take its ninth consecutive New England intercollegiate swimming championship when 13 colleges gather tomorrow and Saturday in M. I. T.'s new pool in Cambridge.

As was the case last year, the Bruins are scheduled to get their heaviest competition from a group of determined Springfield mermen, who scored 38 points to Brown's 56 last year, nosing out Williams for second place by one point. Due to the loss of several stars, Williams is not expected to be as strong this year.

The boys from Providence will be defending titles in four events, with Bob Schaper trying for another double in the 50- and 100-yard freestyle races, and Capt. George Gibbons doing the same in the 400-yard freestyle and 300-yard individual medley races. Brown will be hurt this week end by the loss of three key men, who combined at Williamstown to win the 300-yard medley race—Matt Soltysiak, breaststroke; Myron Wilcox, backstroke, and Art Doherty, freestyle.

Swamped by Harvard

With these three men in their line-up the Bruins lost to Harvard last year by a 42-33 score. Without them this winter they were swamped 62-13, and pre-meet estimates give Springfield a better-than-even chance of coming through to victory.

Swimmers from the 12 New England colleges — Bowdoin, Springfield, Brown, Boston University, Worcester Tech, Williams, Trinity, Wesleyan, Amherst, Massachusetts State, Connecticut, and M. I. T.—are expected to add new records to the books in almost every event. John Jarosh, Tech swimming coach, points to the fact that the new M. I. T. pool has been constructed so that it is one of the fastest in New England. A thirteenth entry will be Renssalaer Tech, which is outside the district.

Among the other defending champions will be Dave Howard, M. I. T. captain and star diver, who compiled a total of 99.6 points in winning last winter.

Howard will head the M. I. T. delegation, which hopes to improve its showing of a year ago when they placed sixth with six points. The Engineers base their hopes on the performances of Howard, Jack Loveland in the breaststroke and Bill Denhard in the sprints.

Ten Seconds Faster

Loveland, who has been having trouble all season, found himself during the past two weeks and has been consistently lowering his time ever since. He has clipped 10 seconds off his time in the breaststroke, and last week broke the Tech record for the event with 2m. 42s. Denhard has been defeated only once in the sprints this season, and that was in the 50-yard freestyle. In practice recently he has consistently hovered around 24.4s.

Howard's greatest competition is expected to come from Ed Smyke of Springfield, who has been averaging 105.2 points this season. The M. I. T. 400-yard freestyle relay team has broken the Tech record three times this season and should place well up in this event.

Hazen Leads Quad Scorers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 13—For the second year in succession Yale's brilliant wing, Roger Hazen of Lebanon, N. H., led the Quadrangular Hockey League players in individual scoring. In 1940 Hazen shared top honors with Dartmouth's Danny Sullivan with 13 points. A sensational finish against the Elis' ancient rivals, Harvard, last Saturday saw Hazen putting away two goals and assisting on two others for a campaign total of 14 points.

Previous to the Harvard contest, last of the season for the Quad League, Hazen and his temmate, John LeBoutillier, were tied at 10 points each. LeBoutillier, however, added only one goal to his personal record in his team's second record-smashing 8-2 victory over the Crimson and was forced to be content with a second place total of 11 points.

Yale also won first scoring honors for the season as a team unit, leading the championship Princeton six in total points 55 to 52. Dick Poole led the title winning Tigers with nine points, and his teammate, Dan Stuckey, completed the first five among the scorers with a tie at eight points with Harvard's George Duane.

Final Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Princeton	5	1	0	27	19	10
Yale	4	1	1	30	15	9
Dartmouth	1	3	2	18	21	4
Harvard	0	5	1	18	33	1

Individual Scoring

	Games	Gls	Asts	Pts
Hazen, Yale	6	8	6	14
LeBoutillier, Yale	6	3	8	11
Poole, Princeton	6	4	5	9
Duane, Harvard	6	4	4	8
Stuckey, Princeton	6	3	5	8
McLennan, Yale	6	4	4	8
J. Sloane, Princeton	6	5	2	7
W. Sloane, Princeton	6	3	4	7
Carlon, Yale	6	5	2	7
Kelley, Dartmouth	6	4	2	6
Ayers, Harvard	6	3	3	6
G. Young, Princeton	6	5	1	6
Maloon, Dartmouth	6	3	2	5
Hulse, Harvard	6	2	3	5
Wood, Yale	6	5	0	5
Peiren, Dartmouth	6	3	1	4
Willetts, Harvard	6	3	1	4
Drake, Yale	6	2	2	4
Pike, Yale	6	2	2	4
Remsen, Dartmouth	6	1	2	3
Loring, Harvard	6	2	1	3
Fazon, Princton	6	2	1	3
Brooks, Dartmouth	6	0	2	2
Gerber, Dartmouth	6	1	1	2
Gebelein, Harvard	6	0	2	2
McGrath, Harvard	6	2	0	2
Brown, Princeton	6	2	0	2
Whitman, Princeton	6	1	1	2
D. Young, Princeton	6	1	1	2
MacCoy, Princeton	6	1	1	2

Terriers Report

Coach Mel Collard yesterday greeted a squad of 23 Boston University varsity baseball hopefuls as they reported for the opening practice session in the B. U. gym. Among the veterans were Carl Braun of Lowell and Bill DeMerritt of Dedham, ace pitchers, Art Poltrino, Lynn, first baseman, and Charlie Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, third baseman.

Salvo and Lamanna Show Well in Early Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 13—Two stalwarts of Italian extraction, Manny Salvo of Sacramento, California, and Frank Lamanna of Edmon, Pa., have displayed mid-season hurling form in the Bees' exhibition tussles to date. Over a stretch of seven innings the Browns were held scoreless while these two stylish right handers were on the hill. The Haneymen made but two hits off their combined offerings and only three got on base.

The performances of Salvo and Lamanna bear a striking similarity. Manny disposed of the first eight St. Louis batters in order last Saturday and Frank snuffed out the first nine on Sunday. Both fanned two enemy hitters. Only one Brownie hit out of the infield while the former was on the slab and but two were able to turn the trick during the four innings Lamanna toiled.

Pitchers End Streaks

Curiously enough, both St. Louis hitless streaks were finally broken by pitchers, Jack Kramer rapping a single over second off Salvo in the eighth on Saturday and Maurice Newlin drilling a one-base blow to right off Lamanna to start the ninth in Sunday's engagement. Newlin, by the way, registered 23 victories as against eight defeats for Marty McManus' local Missions in 1940 and Bob Muncrief, who hurled the first three innings last Sunday, won 22 games while losing nine the same season for the San Antonio club. So, between them, Newlin and Muncrief racked up 45 triumphs, an imposing total in any league.

Stengel is naturally glad to see two of his boxmen in condition to fool big league batters so early in the season. He knew, of course, that Salvo would eventually pitch satisfactory ball but was a little in doubt about Lamanna.

Salvo is rich in pitching experience. At 27, he is starting his 11th season of organized ball. Manny made his professional debut back in 1931 with the Phoenix club of the Arizona-Texas League. The sky-scraping right hander spent the following seven years in the Pacific Coast loop, the first four with his native Sacramento and the next three with San Diego. His banner season in the minors was 1937 when he won 19 games for San Diego and whiffed 196 batters. Manny annexed 15 contests in 1934, 1936 and 1938 and struck out 145 men in both 1936 and 1938. But Salvo's best earned run average over a full season—3.07—was compiled with a major league outfit, the Bees, last year.

Salvo has been able to get along well with every manager except Bill Terry of the Giants. The latter tried to change his style of pitching when he joined the New York club in 1939. This policy worked out disastrously for Terry, the Giants, and Salvo, Manny winning only four games and dropping 10 for the Harlemites that year. The Californian was optioned to Jersey City at the beginning of last season, then recalled and traded to the Swarm with Albie Glossop for Tony Cuccinello on June 15.

Toiled Three Years

Stengel permitted Salvo to use his natural delivery with the result that the Coast sharpshooter won 10 games for Boston, half of which were shutouts. A few more timely hits on the part of his mates would have given Manny 14 or 15 victories.

Lamanna has toiled only three years in organized ball to Salvo's 10, yet has made amazing strides during his comparatively brief diamond career. At the end of each season Frank has won deserved promotion. After pitching for Huntington, West Virginia, in 1938 he was sent to Evansville in 1939. On the strength of his brilliant record in Bob Coleman's town, Frank was taken to the Bees' training camp at Bradenton, Florida, last spring. There he fanned his "double," Joe Di Maggio, twice in an exhibition tilt. But he wasn't quite ripe for the big show so was shipped to Hartford where he won 13 games for Jack Onslow. It looks as though he would remain with the Bees this year.

Stengel was somewhat disappointed in the work of Alva Javery, Tom Early, Nick Strincevich and Al Piechota, who have also pitched in exhibition games against the Browns, but will give these four flingers plenty of chances to redeem themselves during the next month. Javery and Early issued six passes during their three-inning tour of duty and Strincevich four. Ol' Case is more philosophical about these walks than was George T. Stallings, manager of the "miracle" 1914 Braves.

The Bees will journey to New Braunfels this afternoon for a practice brush with Tom Sheehan's Minneapolis Millers and will start on their three-day expedition to Monterrey, Mexico, early tomorrow morning. They are scheduled to play the Browns a single game there Saturday and engage in a double-header on Sunday.

Yale Swimmers Are Favored To Take Individual Crowns

Yale's Eastern Intercollegiate League champions showed clearly in overwhelming Harvard, 56-19, Tuesday, that they will be favored to take most of the individual championships at Annapolis in the league finale tomorrow and Saturday.

The Elis closed the season with six easy victories and no defeats, scoring 333 points in league competition against their opponents' 117. Dartmouth scored the most points against Yale in any of the league contests, 28. The Blue swimmers were never extended in any meet and Coach Bob Kiphuth never entered the full strength of his squad. Only Michigan will be able to give the Blue a real battle in the national championships this year.

Of the nine best performances for the league season, Yale holds six, and Yale swimmers have bettered these times in most of the events in nonleague or informal competition. Coach Kiphuth has entered his individual stars so sparingly that Peters, the highest scoring Eli swimmer in league competition, has made only 26 points, placing him in a tie for 11th place.

Gordon Wiley of Navy finished the season as the league's individual high scorer with 60 points, being undefeated in every sprint event he entered. He holds the best league performance for the 50, making a time of 23.4 seconds against both Princeton and Yale. Second in the individual race is Capt. Fran Powers of Harvard with 53 points. Powers was undefeated this season in the 220 and holds the best performance mark of 2:14.4, made when he defeated the great Howie Johnson of Yale in a close finish Tuesday. Powers had his first setback of the season when he was second to Dick Kelly of Yale in the 100. Capt. Ed Parke of Princeton with 36 points, Capt. Dick Potter of Dartmouth and Joe McKinley, each with 35 points, placed third and fourth in the final standings.

Three league record breaking performances were made in dual meet competition this season. In the 440-yard relay, the Yale quartet of Tom Britton, Dick Kelly, Ed Pope, and Howie Johnson broke the world's record with a 3:28.8 against Navy, bettering by a wide margin the league mark of 3:36.2 held jointly by Harvard's McKay, Curwen, Stowell, and Hutter, and Yale's Higgins, Snyder, Duncan, and Johnson. In the 100-yard freestyle, Howie Johnson of Yale did 51.8 against Columbia, breaking the mark of 52 flat held by Hutter of Harvard. In the dive, Jim Cook of Yale did a sensational 158.7 against Navy.

Individual Scoring

Name and College	1	2	3	MR	FR	Pts
Wiley, Navy	11	0	0	1	2	60
Powers, Harvard	10	1	0	0	0	53
Parke, Princeton	4	3	2	1	2	36
Potter, Dartmouth	6	0	0	3	0	35
McKinley, Columbia	4	3	2	0	2	35
O'Mara, Dartmouth	5	0	1	4	1	34
Sullivan, Princeton	4	1	1	0	2	33
Clark, Princeton	3	3	4	0	2	31
Brown, Columbia	3	3	0	3	0	29
Curwen, Harvard	4	3	0	0	0	29
Doran, Princeton	5	1	0	0	0	28
Scammell, Princeton	3	2	0	4	0	28
Storrs, Dartmouth	3	1	4	0	0	27
Simithisi, Columbia	3	2	0	3	0	26
Fisher, Navy	4	2	0	0	0	26
Peters, Yale	5	0	1	0	0	26
Conger, Navy	3	2	4	0	0	25
Cook, J. R., Yale	5	0	0	0	0	25
Hinchey, Navy	1	4	1	1	2	23
Chouteau, Yale	4	1	0	0	0	23
Drucker, Harvard	2	3	1	1	0	22
Noble, Dartmouth	1	2	3	3	2	22
McClure, Princeton	3	0	2	3	0	22
Bosworth, Harvard	2	4	0	0	0	22
Martens, Dartmouth	0	4	4	1	2	21
Carner, Dartmouth	3	2	0	0	0	21
Wilhelmy, Dartmouth	3	1	1	0	1	21
Dannenbaum, Yale	3	0	0	3	0	20

Best Performances

50-yard freestyle—Wiley, Navy, 23.4s.
100-yard freestyle—Johnson, Yale, 51.8s.
220-yard freestyle—Powers, Harvard, 2m. 14.4s.
440-yard freestyle—Chouteau, Yale, 4m. 58.6s.
150-yard backstroke—Dannenbaum, Yale, 1m. 39.5s.
300-yard breaststroke—Parke, Princeton, 2m. 29s.
Fancy dive—Cook, Yale, 158.7 pts.
300-yard medley relay—Yale (White, Twig-Smith, Pope), 3m. 00.6s.
400-yard relay—Yale (Britton, Kelly, Pope, Johnson), 3m. 28.8s.

Scanning the Field

Wide World

Bees' Manager Relaxing

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Casey Stengel, pilot of the Boston Bees, relaxes as he watches his players work out here preparing for 1941 season.

Johnson Elected Panther Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 13—Stanwood F. Johnson of Arlington, Mass., has been elected captain of next season's Middlebury College hockey team, it was announced here today by Director of Athletics Arthur M. Brown. Johnson, who starred at center ice during the past season, was one of the Panther mainstays. Before coming to Middlebury he played on the Arlington High School sextet and in turn helped the Bay State school to finish well up in the Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League standings during his three years of scholastic hockey. Upon being graduated from Arlington he went to Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., where he was a regular on the team during his year of schooling there.

In other elections Wilfred Ouimette, Oneonta, N. Y., was chosen captain of the basketball team; Robert B. Rivel, Brooklyn, N. Y., manager of hockey; William L. Hennefrund, New York City, basketball manager; Phillip H. Backup, Burlington, Vt., and Frederick A. Bosworth, Middlebury, Vt., assistant managers of hockey; Robert S. Bristol, 154 Moss Hill Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Robert M. Byington, Long Island, N. Y., assistant managers of basketball.

Unfinished Business Faces Minor League Hockey Teams

By the Associated Press

There are still a few things which come under the heading of unfinished business to be settled by the American Hockey League before the regular season ends Sunday, and the most important is the three-cornered squabble for the last play-off spot in the Western Division.

The Pittsburgh Hornets took the lead in this race last night by turning back the Cleveland Barons 3-2 to jump from fifth to third place, one point ahead of the Indianapolis Capitals and the Buffalo Bisons who are tied with 44. The Bisons were idle and Indianapolis lost a 3-2 decision to Springfield's Indians.

Philadelphia Out

Springfield's victory eliminated Philadelphia from the Eastern Division play-offs despite the 8-5 beating which the Ramblers gave the Hershey Bears. New Haven advanced to within a game of the Providence Reds, Eastern Division pacesetters, by nosing out the Reds, 2-1.

The Hornets' victory over Cleveland was only the second in eight games but it renewed the hopes of Coach Larry Aurie and his crew of making the post season series. They still have to meet their rivals over the week-end, however. The Caps and Bisons play tonight and unless the game ends in a tie, Pittsburgh will be bumped out of third. Joe O'Flaherty scored two goals for the Hornets with Mickey Blake making the third. Jack Milford and Bill Summerhill counted for Cleveland.

Scores Two Goals

Fred Thurrier, league's leading goal-getter, brought his total for the season to 29, tallying twice to help the Indians edge out the Caps. Glenn Brydson converted Pete Kelly's assist during the 12th minute of the final period to decide the game. Indianapolis scored both goals in the space of a minute during the second session when Springfield was shorthanded. The triumph kept alive Springfield's hope of overtaking the Eagles in second place. They have one more game left and are one point behind.

Marcel Tremblay sent New Haven out in front last night with an unassisted first period goal, but Providence tied it up when Hub Wilson tallied soon after the start of the second. A furious third period went scoreless until three minutes and eight seconds from the end, when Alan Shields gave New Haven the game, taking a rebound from the boards and feinting Mike Karakas out of position before rifling in the goal.

Sports Around the Hub

Hockey Championship at Garden

Four games are on tap at Boston Garden tonight as the Amateur Hockey Association's second annual Senior B championship gets under way. At 6 p. m. the "97" Club of Boston, defending title-holders, will meet the Lewiston, Maine, Cyclones, and this game will alternate periods with one between the Springfield Braves and the Notre Dame Club of Waterville, Maine.

Around 9 p. m. a second pair of games with alternating periods will get under way, with the Boston Junior Olympics facing their local rivals, the Boston Reds, and the Flying Frenchmen of Woonsocket, R. I., meeting the Metropolitan Tigers of New York.

Semifinals will be played at the Garden tomorrow evening, with the face-off scheduled at 7 p. m. The final is slated for Saturday evening prior to the Olympics-Baltimore contest. Prices are 25 cents for tonight and tomorrow night, with all seats rush, while on Saturday the regular Olympics prices will prevail.

* * *

Better late than never is probably the way the Boston Olympics felt today as they arrived home from their engagement at River Vale last night. Seeking their first win of the season on the Skeeters' ice, the Olympics went a bit further and tacked a 3-0 shutout on the New Jersey sextet. This Saturday and Sunday the Olympics will play their last home games of the current Eastern Amateur League season, facing Baltimore Saturday and the Skeeters Sunday.

* * *

Briefs: Dartmouth's Eastern League basketball champions evidently felt a letdown after annexing their fourth straight title by beating Columbia last Monday for last night they dropped a decision to Princeton 45-32 . . . The Boston Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual two-State track and field championships (Massachusetts and Rhode Island) at its Huntington Avenue gym Saturday . . . The entry list totals 140 competitors . . . Harold Maron, regular guard, has been elected captain of next season's Northeastern varsity basketball quintet.

Western Conference Remains the Same Size Despite Efforts to Oust Member

Athletic Directors Believe Chicago Will Remove Itself

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Big Ten is still the same size as before in the face of determined efforts of some of the athletic directors of the conference to have University of Chicago ousted from membership. Wendell S. Wilson, director of athletics at University of Illinois, has been gunning for Chicago's removal and came out in the open at a banquet in Champaign the other evening at which time he told of the effort he would make at the conference meeting in Lafayette, Ind., on last Saturday. He was not successful, however, due to the belief of the majority that Chicago would eventually remove itself from Big Ten activities by scheduling competition that does not fit in the conference picture.

Practically all of the responsible leaders in the field of athletics feel that the continued remarks that the president of Chicago makes about intercollegiate sports are more for the purpose of getting publicity than to really try to correct an evil that exists only in the imagination, so far as the Western Conference is concerned. They are a little disturbed by these attacks but right now believe they have a bigger job to tackle than to spend a lot of effort getting rid of one of their members. The thought of all for some time is now to be directed to the place the colleges must take in the national defense program and the part physical education will play.

New Style Schedule

One very important change that did receive the approval of the athletic directors was a new style basketball schedule which sets up 15 conference games instead of 12 as in the past seasons. The maximum of 20 games for the entire season still remains the same which means that fewer will be played with outside teams. This permits six home-and-home games with three single games in a season. The following year the same teams will be played the same number of times but the three single games will be played on the home floor of the school that traveled the previous year. The entire program is set up for a six-year period with a switch made every two years in the teams played on a home-and-home basis.

* * *

Gene Englund, the Badgers' great center, was named the most valuable player in the Big Ten basketball season and was awarded a full-size gold basketball. He received a total of 40 points out of a possible 46 which is evidence of how unanimous was the opinion of those permitted to vote.

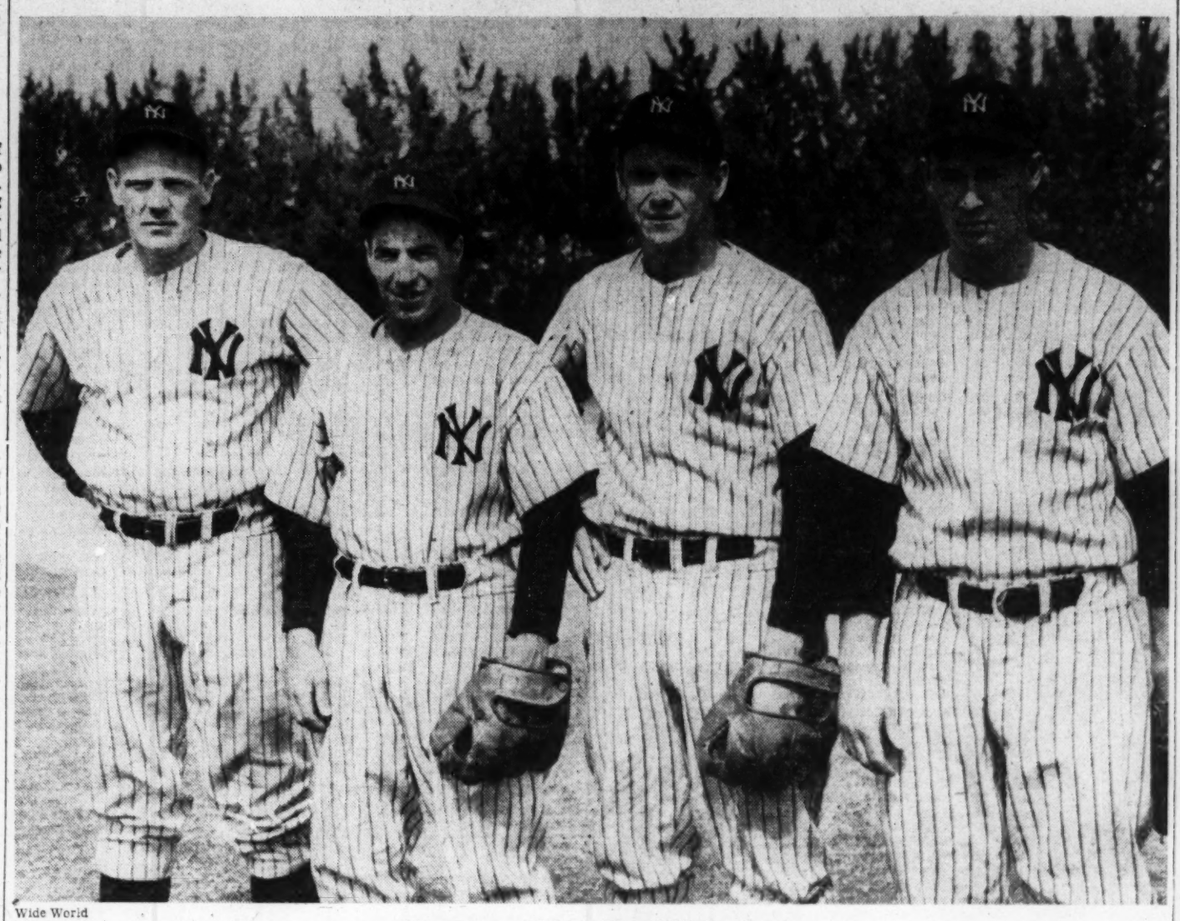
Indiana Colors Unfurled

In the field house at Purdue University last Saturday evening, the victory flag of Michigan was hauled down and new colors, those of Indiana, were placed at the top where they had not been in eight years. With five first-place winners Indiana was so far out in front that there was little doubt of the winner. Hoosier runners took every race from the 440 through the two mile with enough extra place points to give them a total of 44 to Michigan's 33½ and Ohio's 30½.

Aside from Indiana's ascension to the championship the hurdle races were the high point of the evening. Bob Wright of Ohio State ran the 70-yard high hurdles fast enough to break the American high hurdle mark and right behind him came Don Olsen of Illinois. A short while later in the low hurdles Don Olsen led Bob Wright to a new American indoor 70-yard record for a mark of 7:9s. For two seasons George Franck of Minnesota has been nosed out by Myron Piker in the sprint races but this time he turned the tables and nosed out Piker as the latter pulled up at the finish with a tightened muscle. This was the only upset of the meet and in no way changed the standing of the team championship. Michigan must dig up some new first-place winners before she can hope to return to the place she has held for many years in track competitions in the middle west.

E. F.

New Yankee Infield Unless—



Wide World

Experimental Line-Up of McCarthy

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—If the Army doesn't take Phil Rizzuto, this is the New York Yankees infield as planned for the coming season. The boys were photographed at the training camp here. Left to right: Red Rolfe, third base; Phil Rizzuto, shortstop; Jerry Priddy, second base, and Joe Gordon, erstwhile flash at second base who has been turned into a first baseman by Manager Joe McCarthy.

Titles Galore at Nassau Benefit Golf on Saturday

MIAMI, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Golf's golden twenties will be resurrected Saturday when four old-timers, who have won every championship worth owning, get together in Nassau for a Red Cross benefit match sponsored by the Duke of Windsor.

Bobby Jones and Tommy Armour will team against Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen in a four-ball match sufficient to fire the imagination of every man who ever swung a golf club.

During the decade beginning with 1921 and ending with Jones' 1930 grand slam, these four monopolized golf titles in a manner that probably never will be equalled.

27 Major Titles

Over that 10-year period they collectively won 27 major championships out of a possible 50. Altogether, counting Hagen's 1914 and 1919 United States open conquests and four titles by the others since Jones' retirement, the foursome boasts 33 important victories.

In 1930 they made a clean sweep—Jones himself winning the United States and British opens and amateurs, with Armour capturing the American P. G. A.

The quartet's next-best effort was in 1927 when Jones won the British open and United States amateur, Hagen the P. G. A., and Armour the U. S. open.

All four took turns sewing up the British open completely for seven years beginning with 1926, and Hagen had won it twice before that.

Altogether they also triumphed nine times in the U. S. open.

Hagen, Sarazen and Armour won nine P. G. A. titles.

Jones, of course, won more tournaments than any of the others, his record including five U. S. amateurs, Four U. S. opens, three British opens and one British amateur.

Hagen was a close second with five P. G. A. championships, four British opens and two U. S. opens.

Sarazen won the P. G. A. three times, the U. S. open twice and the British open once.

One Still Active

Armour won the U. S. open, the British open and the P. G. A. once apiece.

Only Sarazen is still in active competition. He tied Lawson Little in the national open last summer, only to lose the play-off, and he recently shared first place with Ben Hogan in the $5,000 International four-ball tournament at Coral Gables.

Eighteen holes are scheduled at Nassau Saturday, with the final 18 Sunday. The Duke will referee.

Indoor Track Leaders May Soon Be Challenged

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—The Big Ten and the major eastern colleges still are supreme in the rather narrow world of college indoor track, but results of this winter's meets indicate their supremacy may soon be challenged.

Comparisons of meets held on different dates and on varying types of tracks aren't very accurate, of course, but as far as they go the figures show that such circuits as the Big Six and Central Collegiate Conference are coming closer to the two big groups. At least they came up with record performances while the Big Ten meet and the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. games produced only a few that surpassed previous feats.

Except in the sprints, however, the Big Ten athletes continued to show the way to all the rest. Out of eight running events which can be compared at five major meets from Feb. 22 to March 8, the Western Conference times were best in five. The 60-yard dash produced the same time—6.3 seconds—in all but the Southern Conference championships, where scholastic, non-conference and conference races were won in times of 6.5, 6.6, and 6.7 respectively.

The I. C. 4-A. meet came out ahead in the mile where New York University's Leslie MacMitchell, who can do even better, set a meet record of 4:12, four seconds better than Campbell Kane's Big Ten winning time for Indiana. The east also scored in the 60 yards high hurdles (the distance was 70 yards in the western meet) and in three of four field events. Among these was a world indoor record shot put of 56ft. 6in. by Georgetown's Al Blozis.

Big Ten performances were second-best in three of the four events in which they weren't tops. In the broad jump Bob Stoland of Kansas beat out Indiana's Bob Burnett by an eighth of an inch for runner-up honors. The Big Six got second place in four other events, including the quarter and half mile, which aren't run in the I. C. 4-A. meet and the Central Collegiate meet picked up a second in the two-mile in addition to topping the Big Six performances in several events. The Southern Conference meet, run off on a shorter, slower track, came in last in every event but the half mile.

The best performances of the five college meets follow:

60-yard dash (6.3 seconds), George Franck, Minnesota (Big 10); Harold Stickel, Pittsburgh (IC 4-A); Don Walters, Missouri (Big 6); Carter Litt (CCC).
70 high hurdles (7.4 sec.), Ed Dugger, Tufts (IC 4-A).
440-yards run (48.4), Roy Cochran, Indiana (Big 10).
880-yards run (1:54.4), Campbell Kane, Indiana (Big 10).
Mile run (4:12), Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U. (IC 4-A).
Two-mile run (9:30), Fred Wilt, Indiana (Big 10).
Mile relay (3:20.3), Michigan (Big 10).
High jump (6ft. 5⅝in.), Don Blount, Dartmouth (IC 4-A).
Broad jump (23ft. 9¾in.), Don Blount, Dartmouth (IC 4-A).
Pole vault (13ft. 10½in), William Williams, Wisconsin (Big 10).
Shot put (56ft. 6in.), Al Blozis, Georgetown (IC 4-A).

"High hurdles distance 70 yards in Big 10 and Southern Conference; no comparison of low hurdles because of varying distances.

Thompson Holds Manager's Post With Hawk Six

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Rumors that Johnny Gottselig might succeed Paul Thompson as manager of the Chicago Black Hawk hockey team were brushed aside yesterday by Bill Tobin, Hawk President, who said that Thompson would "go ahead next year as he has this year—he's the manager."

Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, chief owner of the club, added that "not only will Thompson go on managing the Hawks, but Johnny Gottselig will go on managing the Kansas City club."

Rumors of a change started some weeks ago when Gottselig, Hawk coach and former player, was sent to manage the Hawks' farm club.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results March 12

Army 5, Columbia 4.
Lafayette 11, W. and M. 6.
Stevens 15½, Drew 11½.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Lakeland Fla.—All the Detroit Tigers' rookie pitchers are going to work in exhibition games this spring before ever a veteran toes the mound because Manager Del Baker has an abundance of young talent and wants to see them perform as much as possible.

Havana—Peewee Reese will be the "holler guy" in the Brooklyn Dodgers' infield this year. Manager Leo Durocher asked Reese to take charge last year, but the Louisville youngster didn't want to boss veterans like Dolph Camilli and Cookie Lavagetto his first year up. This year Reese will be commanded to give directions—out loud.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The Cleveland Indians are going to use five pitchers on their "big four" firing line, Bob Feller, Al Milnar and Jim Bagby with Al Smith and Mel Harder, who need more rest, alternatively in the other slot. Clint Brown, Joe Heving and Harry Eisenstat are counted on for relief.

Orlando, Fla.—The Washington Senators dropped both their exhibitions to the New York Giants, but Manager Bucky Harris found satisfaction in yesterday's pitching anyway. Sid Hudson had midseason steam in working three shutout innings and Arnold Anderson showed good control.

New Braunfels, Texas—Wes Ferrell flunked his first pitching test with the Boston Bees, but was included today among 10 pitchers Manager Casey Stengel will take to Monterrey, Mexico, this week end to face the St. Louis Browns. Ferrell gave five runs on six hits and four walks in three innings against the Browns yesterday.

Avalon, Calif. — The Chicago Cubs have already started figuring out their batting averages. Outfielder Bill Nicholson heads in intra-squad games with .571 for eight hits in 14 times at bat and has driven in six runs. Rookie shortstop Len Merullo is next with .500.

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Phillies were ordered out for a long drill today before opening their major league exhibition program against the New York Giants Friday. They needed it too—as shown by nine errors in yesterday's intra-club game.

St. Petersburg, Fla. — Rookie John Grodzicki of the St. Louis Cardinals, who wintered in the Canal Zone, hurled his second fine performance of the training season yesterday in keeping Cincinnati's World Champions off base for three innings.

Sarasota, Fla.—Joe Cronin is so dissatisfied with the hitting of his Boston Red Sox regulars that he ordered several of them, including Ted Williams, Jimmie Foxx, Dom Di Maggio and Frank Pytlak, to join him in a special batting practice before today's game with Cincinnati.

Miami, Fla.—Bill Terry brought his New York Giants back by bus from Orlando last night instead of making the seven-hour trip today. Thus the club will have an extra day of practice before resuming exhibition activities.

Pasadena, Calif.—Manager Jimmy Dykes expects Johnny Humphries, pitcher from Cleveland, to take over Johnny Rigney's starting role for the Chicago White Sox if last year's 15-game winner is drafted.

San Antonio, Texas — Johnny Lucadello, who did a grand job at second base in the St. Louis Browns' 9-1 defeat of the Boston Bees yesterday, apparently is going to have plenty of opportunity to prove himself. Don Heffner, the regular custodian, may be out of action for a week or 10 days.

San Bernardino, Calif.—Connie Mack, speaking of the Philadelphia Athletics pitchers, says, "Johnny Babich, Bill Beckman, Chubby Dean, Nelson Potter and Jack Knott looks like the men we'll start with. If Porter Vaughn doesn't come through for us sooner or later, then I just wouldn't know where to look for a pitcher. The boy has everything in the world except experience."

Sarasota, Fla.—There was some question about what condition Catcher Ernie Lombardi would be in when he ended his holdout and showed up at the camp of the Cincinnati Reds. But his pal, Eddie Joost, described it like this:

"He puts on a uniform, he grabs a bat, steps up to the plate, hits three pitches on a line to the outfield, and says, 'Well, I'm ready.' And he is!"

Otto Lang Calls For Control In New Skiing Book

Speed is the thrill but control is the art in skiing, maintains Otto Lang, ski instructor at Sun Valley, and in his newly published book "How to Ski" (The Sun Dial Press, $1), he gives a fairly thorough treatise for both beginners and experienced skiers on how to achieve that control.

A disciple of Hannes Schneider and a teacher of his Arlberg style, Lang maintains that stemming, braking, and controlled skiing are most necessary before attempting to develop speed. With speed in addition to control is made the master skier, he says.

Profusely illustrated with 138 photographs the book begins with the selection of the proper ski and continues through bindings, edges and other equipment necessary for a properly-equipped skier. He then guides the beginner through the walking, climbing, and stationary turning stages to the point where he is ready to learn how to run a hill. The latter sections of the book are devoted to an analysis of advanced skiing, including high speed turns, a glossary of skiing terms, and rules of ski etiquette.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	36	14	7	79
Baltimore	36	17	6	78
Atlantic City	26	26	5	57
River Vale	25	31	2	52
Boston	21	32	6	48
New York	18	42	0	36

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	9	4	1	19
Washington	8	3	1	17
River Vale	7	5	1	15
Atlantic City	5	6	1	11
New York	5	10	0	10
Boston	3	9	2	8

Results March 12

Boston 3, River Vale 0.
Baltimore 4, New York 2.

Toolmaker Takes Sunshine Trophy In Rifle Tests

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn., toolmaker, won the Sunshine Trophy with a perfect score yesterday at the beginning of the 10th annual national smallbore rifle tournament.

He fired 20 shots at 50 yards and 20 at 100 to score 400x400.

L. W. Abrams of Clearwater also had a 400x400 in the event, but he was outranked by Carlson, who had 24 shots in the x ring to Abrams' 23.

Ninety-four shooters were participating in the matches, but the abbreviated opening day's schedule contained no events that counted in the national and southeastern championship aggregates.

M. L. Estep of Pittsburgh, Pa., was third with 399.

Rutgers Schedule

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13 (AP)—Rutgers University's lacrosse team will play five of its nine games at home this spring, Athletics Director George E. Little announced yesterday.

The schedule: April 5, Alumni; 12, Yale; 19, Maryland, away; 26, Lehigh; May 3, Lafayette; 10, Syracuse, away; 17, C. C. N. Y., away; 21, Princeton.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	25	8	12	154	96	62
Toronto	26	14	6	135	98	58
Detroit	20	15	10	106	94	50
Rangers	20	19	8	137	122	48
Chicago	16	22	7	109	126	39
Montreal	15	26	6	115	147	36
Americans	8	26	11	93	166	27

Kramer-Riggs Impressive In Tennis Start

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 12 (AP)—Jack Kramer, a Californian, who goes to school in Florida, opened his bid today for a share of the doubles title at the men's national indoor tennis tournament to go with the half-interest he owns in the country's outdoor doubles championship.

Instead of Ted Schroeder, the Stanford University star who was his partner in victory at Forest Hills, Kramer took on a new sidekick—Chicago's Bobby Riggs, defending indoor singles champ and the nation's second-ranking player.

The Kramer-Riggs duo sped through the opening round of doubles play, eliminating a pair of Oklahoma City youngsters, Willard Bergstrosser and Miles Been, 6-2, 6-0.

The most impressive performance, however, was turned in by Oklahoma City's Don McNeill, national outdoor titleholder and the first ranking amateur in the United States, and Frank Guernsey of Houston, Texas.

They scored a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Ed Overholser, Oklahoma City veteran who was good enough to beat Riggs six games before losing in the singles division, and Bill Wilkins, Southern Methodist University ace from Dallas.

Frank Kovacs of Oakland and his buddy from across the bay, San Francisco's Norman Brooks, moved into the doubles quarterfinals by stopping Bill Hall and Ivan Berry of Edmond, Okla., 6-4, 6-3.

Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., and Bill Talbert of Cincinnati encountered somewhat stubborn opposition from George Counts and Tommy Higgins, both former state champions from Oklahoma City, in their opening doubles match, but wore them down and finished fast to win, 6-4, 6-2.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

McCarthy Building an Offense

SARASOTA, Fla., March 13—Over in neighboring St. Petersburg, where the New York Yankees are training, Joe McCarthy is wrestling with—for him—a strange problem. He is trying to build up an offense. The mere suggestion McCarthy, leader of the Yankees, was bothered by a dearth of runs, would have been laughable two years ago. But times have changed. As the 1940 season proved, when the New York club finished last in batting, Joe must recover some of that lost power at the plate if he expects to represent the American League in the next World Series.

The Yankees, once a magic name in baseball, are plotting to fight their way back among the elite. Can they do it in 1941? Our guess is that they can, for McCarthy's fifth flag in six years. Although the rotund skipper has three or four holes to fill, he has at his disposal some of the best rookie talent out of the minor leagues.

Priddy Key Man

The Yankee infield has been one of the most popular subjects of the Grapefruit League campaign. When McCarthy moved Joe Gordon over to first base and anchored his Kansas City kids, Phil Rizzuto and Gerald Priddy, at shortstop and second base, he sent the scribes running for their typewriters. There were all sorts of guesses during the off-season, but no one made the correct prediction.

The key to this new infield combination is Priddy, the rangy youngster from Los Angeles. If he can do anything against big league pitching, the Yankees—as in the recent past—will have one of the better defensive infields in the majors. The rookie second sacker has direct control of two berths. If he disappoints McCarthy at his spot, Joe will be forced to put Gordon back on second and plant Johnny Sturm on first. It is understood that the club is not satisfied with Sturm, who hit .312 for Kansas City last season.

Double Play Kids

Even though few American League fans have ever seen Rizzuto and Priddy, most of them know all about the sensational K. C. kids. They have read about Rizzuto's speed, his playmaking, his color and his showmanship. Despite his gnome-like build, Phil should eventually take a place among the league's leading short fielders. He will surprise you with his power. Priddy is bigger than his pal and hits a longer ball. And wait until you see them click off those double plays!

A critic recently pointed out that Priddy had dropped from a .333 batting average and 24 home runs in 1939, to a .306 mark and only 16 four-baggers in '40. But a writer close to the Yankees blames this slump on a change last year in the Kansas City batting order. Vince Di Maggio, the team's leading home run hitter in '39, was missing, and Priddy hurt his average by pressing too hard to fill the vacancy. With the Yankees, Gerry will not have to think about delivering that long ball in the pinch.

Dickey and Rolfe

McCarthy's offense would probably be stout enough without rookie aid if Bill Dickey and Red Rolfe could bounce back after their 1940 slumps. Bill went from .302 in '39 to .247 last year. Red slid from .329 to .250. Dickey is starting his 14th season in the American League; Rolfe his ninth. Bill is getting to the point where years of heavy-duty backstopping may be affecting his work at the plate. But Red should still be the best third baseman in the American League, with apologies to Ken Keltner of Cleveland.

Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller are back to play two thirds of the Yankee outfield, with Henrich, Selkirk and young Tommy Holmes battling for the third spot. Keller, too, slumped in 1940. His freshman batting figure was .334; his sophomore mark a mere .286. McCarthy must look to his younger pitchers for the next pennant. Ruffing and Gomez are still around, but no longer able to win 20 apiece. Russo, Donald, Bonham, Breuer, Chandler, Sundra and a couple of rookies will shoulder the burden.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dizzy Dean signed 1940 contract with Chicago Cubs at reported $10,000.

Three Years Ago

Lou Gehrig signed for $39,000, accepting Colonel Rupert's offer of $3,000 increase, after holding out for $40,000.

Five Years Ago

Cornell named Carl Snavely new head football coach on three-year contract at $8,500 a year, replacing Gil Doble who resigned.

Favorites Advance In Women's Golf

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 13 (AP)—With two exceptions, favorites advanced through the first round of match play in the Belleair women's golf tournament yesterday, paced by Elizabeth Hicks, Long Beach, Calif., the medalist, who eliminated Mrs. R. E. Barbour, Paterson, N. J., 7 and 6.

In other matches, Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., defeated Mrs. Scott Probasco, Chattanooga, Tenn., 7 and 6; Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., defeated Mary Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich., 3 and 2; Mrs. Myron Davy, Washington, D. C., defeated Mrs. William Hockenjos Jr., Lake Hopatcong, N. J., 1 up.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, six-time national women's champion from Philadelphia, won from Dorothy Gardner, Steubenville, Ohio, 1 up; Mrs. Tom Gallatin, Tampa, defeated Mrs. C. E. Harbaugh, Willoughby, Ohio, 5 and 4; Dorothy Kirby, the defending champion from Atlanta, defeated Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, Wis., 5 and 4; and Mrs. Mary McGarry, St. Petersburg, defeated Betty Myers, Belleair, 3 and 1.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games March 13

At Sarasota, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs Boston (A).
At Havana, Cuba—Brooklyn (N) vs Cuban All-Stars.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs Cleveland (A).
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs Philadelphia (A).
At New Braunfels, Texas—Boston (N) vs Minneapolis (AA).
At Bradenton, Fla.—New York (A) vs Louisville (AA).

Results March 12

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) 6, St. Louis (N) 4.
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) 9, Boston (N) 1.
At Orlando, Fla.—New York (N) 4, Washington (A) 1.
At Anaheim, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs Sacramento (PC) cancelled.
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs Hollywood (PC) cancelled.

Smith Defends Golf Title At St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Horton Smith, who didn't have to qualify because he was invited here, was the lead-off man today to defend the national pro-amateur best ball title he won last year with Marvin Ward of Spokane, Wash.

He was teamed with Charles Sheldon of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. The two were up against Ed Brooks of Barton, Fla., and Tommy Aycock of Jacksonville who shot a 70-67—137 in the qualifying round yesterday.

But the 137 was a far cry from the medal.

That was taken with a smashing 64-65—129 by Leo Walper, Washington, D. C., pro, and Dick Chapman, amateur from Greenwich, Conn., over a windy course.

The 129 was 15 under par. Jack Grout and Frank Allan, both of Pittston, Pa., were second with a 67-66—133.

Seven pairs which posted 140 cards had to meet this morning in a play-off for three places in the top bracket composed of 32 teams, 13 of which drew byes.

Walper and Chapman were to meet one of the play-off winners.

Today's play was 18 holes with the second round Friday morning and the third Friday afternoon. The semifinals and the final, 36 holes each, come Saturday and Sunday.

Last Minute Win Keeps San Diego In Hoop Tourney

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13 (AP)—San Diego State, always leaving things to the last minute like an income tax payer, is at it again.

The team which won three games in the final seconds last year while fighting its way to the title round of the national intercollegiate basketball tournament needed five extra minutes last night to defeat Culver-Stockton, 46 to 41, to reach the quarterfinals.

In the extra session Andy Echles, an All-America center in 1939 but a substitute in 1941, potted a goal, Harry Hodgetts added another and Ken Hale got two.

Results March 12

West Texas State 52, St. Mary's, Minn., 39.
Delta, Miss., State 53, Superior, Wis., T. 15.
Texas Wesleyan 56, Louisiana State Normal 47.
Maryville, Mo., T. 34, Stephen F. Austin 28.
Murray, Ky., T. 51, Alma 35.
Appalachian State 48, Baltimore 36.
Santa Barbara State 31, Hemidji T. 29.
San Diego State 46, Culver-Stockton 41 (overtime).

Hockey at a Glance

Results March 12

By the Associated Press

American League

New Haven 2, Providence 1.
Springfield 3, Indianapolis 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 8, Hershey 5.

American Association

Minneapolis 1, Omaha 0.

Games March 13

National League

Boston at Americans.
Chicago at Detroit.

American League

Indianapolis at Buffalo.
New Haven at Providence.

American Association

Tulsa at St. Louis.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 12

Princeton 45, Dartmouth 32.
Notre Dame 56, Detroit 42.
Harvard 40, Pennsylvania 39.
Brown 63, Providence 59.
Alderson-Broaddus 50, Glenville 48.

WHERE TO DINE

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	461,000
1941 volume to date	25,909,175
1940 volume to date	35,456,951

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Shipbuilding and specialty stocks commanded modest buying power in today's market but a large assortment of leaders failed to make headway.

Selling dried up at the start and bids for favorites helped stabilize trends. Prices were a shade uneven near the final hour although weakness was a rarity. Activity slackened after the opening and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

The huge defense spending plans, brokers said, remained as a bolstering influence and tended to offset, to some extent, apprehension over taxes, labor rifts in steel and other industries, and possible adverse war developments.

Among the better acting shares were N. Y. Shipbuilding, Bath Iron Works, Newport News Shipbuilding, Continental Baking "A," United Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Montgomery Ward and Standard Oil of N. J.

Inclined to falter were Bethlehem, Chrysler, American Telephone, American Smelting, du Pont, Sears Roebuck and Johns-Manville.

In the curb support was accorded Brewster Aero, Humble Oil, Sherwin Williams, Montgomery Ward "A" and Todd Shipyards.

Bonds Up Fractionally

Corporate bonds generally moved ahead today in moderate dealings.

Gains or minor fractions predominated toward the final hour with rails getting major attention.

Included among the gainers were International Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s, Alleghany Stamped 5s, Otis Steel 4½s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Unable to show much change either were Walworth 4s, Montana Power 3¾s and Firestone Tire 3½s.

Government dealers reported a fair amount of buying in some of the longer term treasury issues over the counter but others were neglected. In stock exchange dealings the list was about unchanged.

Some Japanese private obligations, including Oriental Development 6s and Tokyo 5s, attracted some buying and were higher but there was little change in other dollar bonds.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Bralorne Mines Ltd	10c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hickok Oil A&B	10c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 8
Indus Credit Corp. of New England	6½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Accumulated				
Derby Oil & Ref. pf.	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Jones & Laugh Stl pf	$1	..	Apr. 5	Mar. 17
Final				
Courtauld's Ltd. (ord. 5%)			Apr. 4	Feb. 27
Do (A.D.R.) reg	5½%	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 11
Stock				
Mach & WelderCo.	100%	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 7
Initial				
MicPneumatic Tool	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Interim				
Time Inc	$2.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Irregular				
AmCoach&Body Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
City Invest Co	$1	..	Mar. 19	Mar. 17
Mt North Bwy pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Nanna (M.A.)	25c	..	Mar. 13	Mar. 8
Sharon Ry Co	$1.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Asso Investment	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Asso Invest pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Barber (WH) Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Barrister Hall Trust (Boston)	37½c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Bralorne Mines Ltd	20c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Broulan Porcupine Mines, Ltd	3c	Q	Apr. 19	Mar. 31
Cent Elec & Tel Co 6% pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Chi Pneu Tool $3 pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Com Tr Co (Kansas City, Mo)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Conn Gas & Coke Sec pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Consol Aircraft pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Crystal Tissue	15c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Detroit Harvester	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Fcuad Corp Ltd ord	3c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Fed Insur Co of New Jersey	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Fin Co of Penna	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Fox (Peter) Brew	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Paint Corp pf	67c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gen Tire&Rub pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Girard Trust Co	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hickok Oil Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Do pr pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do 5% pf	31¼c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Industrial Credit Corp of New England	12c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Do 7% pf.	87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Inter Cellucotton Prod Co	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Johnson Stephens & Shinkle Shoe	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Joliet & Chic RR	$1.75	Q	Apr. 7	Mar. 21
La Crosse Tel Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Loew's Inc	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Louisville G & E (Ky.) 6% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Lunkenheimer Co	25c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
McGraw-Hill Pub	15c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Mahon (RC) Co	15c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 14
Meadville, Conneaut L & Linesv RR	75c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Moore Corp, Ltd. pf A and B	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Nachman Spg-Fill	25c	..	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Newport Elec Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pac Ltg $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Peter Paul, Inc	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Pheiffer Brew	25c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Phillipsburg Mln	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Pilgrim Tr (Boston)	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Do	32	Q	July 1	June 23
Premier Gold M. Ltd	3c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Reynolds Metals 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Rochester Tel Corp 6½ 1st pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Roper (GD) Corp	30c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Silver K Coal M	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Skenondoa Rayon Cp 5% pr pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do 5% pf A	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Steel Prod Eng Co	20c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Taggart Corp pf	$2.50			
	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Terre Haute Elec Co. Inc. 6% pf	$3	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Trico Prod	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Union Wire Rope	20c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
United Illum Co	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
US Trust Co (NY)	$15	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Utah Oil Ref	10c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Valve Bag Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wells Gargo B San Francisco	$3.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Wentworth Mfg Co	10c	..	Mar. 20	Mad. 19

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, March 13 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of March 7, compared with that of Feb. 28, showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,582, increase 120; bills of exchange and checks 14,884,733, decrease 399,728; securities 32,256, increase 8,269; other assets 1,178,541, increase 119,793; circulation 13,750,845, decrease 225,211; sight deposits 1,890,765, decrease 44,550. Reserve ratio 0.86 per cent. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51⅜	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 10
15⅞	13½	Addressog (1)	1	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	17	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	4	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	M'r 10
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 12
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	8	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 12
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	148½	148	148	— ½
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	Feb 24
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	+3
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	9	29⅛	28⅝	29	
17¾	14⅞	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 8
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 12
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	46¼	46	46	— ¼
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	*3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	47¾	47½	47½	
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	5	6	6	6	— ½
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	3	33½	33	33	—1¼
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 12
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	5	87¼	86¾	87¼	+1½
185	178½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	M'r 12
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	5	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	4	59½	59¼	59¼	—1¼
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
121	108¼	Am Chain (4a)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	M'r 11
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1⅛g)	7	13⅞	13½	13½	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 10
4⅜	3¾	Am European	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 12
1⅛	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 12
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	16	16	16	—1⅜
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	*12	36⅞	36¼	36¼	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	6	48½	48	48½	M'r 12
1¾	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 12
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 6
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	12½	12½	12½	
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	13	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	85	85	85	
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13	13	13	
4¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	4	4	4	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	2	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	5	40½	40	40½	+ ½
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	2	34	34	34	
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	17	⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	*5	14⅛	14	14	
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	6	6	6	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 11
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (⅛g)	5	39¾	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
154	139¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	138¾	138¾	138¾	—1
54	48¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ½
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	*4	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	M'r 10
18½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	7	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ½
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86½	86½	86½	+ ¼
14½	13½	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb 26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	13	165⅛	164	164	—1⅛
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	69	68¼	68¼	— ¾
159	148	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	M'r 12
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	M'r 12
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	3	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	33	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	3	13	13	13	M'r 12
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 12
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	6	111	111	111	M'r 11
5½	4½	Armour Ill	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'r 12
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¾g)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	3	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	M'r 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95	95	95	M'r 8
35⅛	34	Associates (2a)	*2	33½	33	33	— ⅛
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	39	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ¼
67½	60½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	65½	65¼	65¼	— ¼
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	15⅞	15½	15½	
18½	13½	Atl G&W Indes	4	18	17⅞	18	
22½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	3	22	21⅞	22	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	M'r 8
71⅜	65⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	34	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (2g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
27⅜	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 10
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 12
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 11
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	6	9	9	9	M'r 12
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	M'r 12
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
24¾	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	21	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
30¾	27½	Bayuk (1½)	4	30	30	30	M'r 12
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	M'r 11
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	13	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ¾
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	*3	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	M'r 10
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	19	79	78	78½	— ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124	124	124	
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¾
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	20	20	20	M'r 12
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	6	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	*1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'r 12
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	12	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ¼
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35	34½	34½	— ¼
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	4	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	6	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
41	37¼	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	M'r 12
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	39⅛	39	39	
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E.(.15g)	*4	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6½	6½	6½	M'r 12
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	29	29	29	— ½
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	*1	31	31	31	— ½
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 12
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	M'r 11
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 11
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	M'r 12
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 12
20½	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 12
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	M'r 11
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	5	11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	5	38	37⅞	38	
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 11
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 12
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 10
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	49	49	49	—1½
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	45½	44¾	45½	+ ½
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	*7	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
21⅜	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	21	20¾	20¾	
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 12
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	M'r 6
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 20
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	3	31½	31½	31½	M'r 12
5¼	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	4⅛	4	4	M'r 12
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¾g)	1*	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 10
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb 20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	39¼	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'r 5
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1¤	⅄	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8¼	6¼	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 11
14⅞	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	19	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'r 11
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51¼	51¼	M'r 6
⅄	⅄	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅄	⅄	⅄	
¼	⅄	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 11
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	5	12½	12½	12½	
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	25	67⅜	66¼	66⅜	—1
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	
3	2½	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 8
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	M'r 12
33⅛	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	36	33	32½	32½	— ¼
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	*2	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	21	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
102¾	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	M'r 11
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	6	25	24¾	24¾	M'r 12
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	17	17	17	M'r 12
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 11
21	18⅛	Colum Br B .45g	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 12
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	16	4	4	4	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	77	77	
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	M'r

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Tax Plan Proposed For N. J. Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.,—Taxation of railroad property in New Jersey at a flat rate tentatively suggested at 3 per cent, the levy to be based on 100 per cent valuation with all delinquencies paid in full, has been proposed in a report before Governor Charles Edison, submitted for legislative consideration.

The scheme embodies the recommendations of a special committee named by the Governor to study the railroad problem, a subject of eight years' litigation between the carriers and the State resulting in a $34,000,000 accumulation of unpaid assessments, exclusive of penalties.

Members of the study group were Dr. John F. Sly, director of the Princeton Surveys; Brigadier General Lewis B. Ballantyne, of Newark, associated with the Firemen's Insurance Company; Carl Holderman, President of Labor's Nonpartisan League, and Albert R. Jube, of South Orange, member of the New York law firm of Chamberlin, Kafer, Wilds and Jube.

It was suggested that the earnings of the roads be a "substantial element" in determining franchise values, a point for which the carriers have long contended, the purpose being to base assessments in part upon ability to pay.

Present Assessments

First class railroad property in New Jersey is now assessed at an average rate, which for 1939 was $4.63, an increase of almost $1,00 since 1933; second-class property at the local rate of the district in which it is situated.

The report rejects the compromise proposed by the litigating railroads under which payment of approximately $10,876,000 over a period of years in settlement of 1932 to 1940 delinquencies of $34,-000,000 is contemplated.

Roughly, half of the amount delinquent is due the municipalities, with 83 per cent owing in 10 Hudson County municipalities. Sixty-one per cent is due Jersey City alone, which, if not paid, would mean a loss of 32.5 per cent of property taxes assessed for 1940.

The remaining half of the unpaid taxes represents money owing to the State and through it to the State fund, the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund and to the counties for school purposes.

Under the committee plan, future first-class railroad taxes would be paid into the general fund of the State as now apportioned by the Legislature in such manner as determined.

"We urge," states the report, "allocations for educational purposes be maintained as closely as possible to the present amount either from this fund or from other funds."

The second-class taxes would be apportioned to the various municipalities, each receiving a portion determined by the ratio of its total local assessed value of second class railroad property to the total of all such property in the State.

"Until there is a settlement of the railroad tax controversy in New Jersey," said the Governor, "the accounts of the State and of numerous municipalities cannot be placed on a realistic basis.

"Some of the railroads owing this money are in bankruptcy. Others are reported to be in such condition they will seek bankruptcy if unable to adjust their tax problem.

More Involved

"The railroad tax question involves more than a rule of law. New Jersey railroads are large employers of labor. Their service is an important factor in the lives of many thousands of Jerseymen who commute to work. Many industries are located in the State because it is one of the chief rail heads of the Nation.

"The railroads have suffered a heavy loss in income since the start of the depression. Part of their loss resulted from the development of automobile, bus and truck competition, which they are not likely to overcome in the future. A complaint of the railroads which has considerable merit is that taxation in New Jersey is by a method that takes no account of changes in their income.

"Important functions of the State and municipalities have been paid for in the past out of railroad taxes. Failure of railroads to pay in recent years has left the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund with accounts receivable of almost $10,000,000 rather than cash. It has left county school funds with accounts receivable for more than $7,000,000 rather than cash."

Democratic opposition, stemming from Hudson County, was largely responsible for defeat of past attempts, sponsored by Republican legislators, to revise the railroad tax system and compromise delinquencies. Since then the Republicans have sat back waiting for the Democrats to produce a plan, a situation that led the Governor to name the survey committee.

London Stocks Off In Dull Market

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Slight declines appeared in the stock list today in a barely active market.

The dullness of action was attributed by traders to uncertainties over the Balkan situation.

Moving opposite to the general trend were home rails which gained generally on buying orders from the provinces. Brazilian and Czechoslovak bonds made advances.

Oils, coppers, kaffirs and gilt-edged issues were included on the downside.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¹⁄₄s 60-55	109.17	109.17	109.17

New York City Bonds

62 3s 80	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
36 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95⅛	94¾	94¾
12 Alleghany cv 5s 49	82	82	82
29 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62⅛	61¾	62
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	103¼	103⅛	103¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	102⅞	103
10 Allis Chal cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅛	107¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛
4 Am&For P 4s 2030	56¼	55½	55½
18 AmIGChem 5¹⁄₂s 49	103⅜	103⅛	103½
6 AmIGChem5¹⁄₂s49			
	103 7-32	103 7-32	103 7-32
2 AmT&T3¼s66	108¾	108¾	108¾
19 AmT&T3¼s61	109¼	109	109¼
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	111	110¾	111
1 Arm Del 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅞	108⅞
5 At&SF adj 4s '95 st	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
9 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111½	111¼	111¼
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	70¾	70⅜	70⅜
2 A C Line 4½s '64	65⅞	65	65
2 A C Line 5s '45	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34	34	34
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	87	87	87
10 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜
15 B&O '95 st A	49½	49¼	49¼
17 B&O 2000 st D	43½	43⅛	43¼
27 B&O '96 st P	43½	43	43¼
64 B&O cv '60 st	22⅞	22½	22½
6 B&O 4s '48	67¾	67½	67¾
1 B&O S W '50 st	45	45	45
3 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
15 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106¼	106	106¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105⅜	105½	105½
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Boston&Me 4½s '70	24¼	24	24
4 Boston&Me 4s '60	69½	69½	69½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	91¼	91	91
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
3 Bush Term 3s '55	43	43	43
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	75¾	75	75¾
3 Can Sou 5s '62	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	95	94⅞	95
5 Can Pac 3s 54	76	76	76
4 Can Pac 4½s.60	72	72	72
4 Can Pac 4s perp	58	57¾	57¾
21 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	92½	92½	92½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	2¾	2¾	2¾
12 Cen of Ga 59 C	2½	2¾	2¾
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	9¼	9	9¼
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107	107	107
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	49¼	49¼	49½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69½	69½	69½
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	72	71⅞	72
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜
17 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	88	88
26 C&O 3½s 96 D	103	102⅞	103
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103¾	103¾	103¾
50 Chi&Alton 3s 49	12	9⅞	11½
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	83¼	82⅞	82⅞
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84¼	84¼	84¼
7 CB&Q 5s Ill 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92¼	92¼	92¼
40 Chic Gt West 4s 59	35½	35	35⅛
4 Chi I&L 5s 66	7¼	7¼	7¼
34 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	8	7⅞	7⅞
1 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	13¾	13¼	13⅜
9 CM&SP 4½s 89C	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
4 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	21⅛	21	21
1 Chi & NK 4¾s '87	20¼	20¼	20¼
11 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1½	1½	1½
4 Chi Ry 5s '27	42	42	42
1 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 CSL & NO 5s '51	76	75	75
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
17 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	94¾	94⅝	94¾
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92⅞	92½	92½
5 Childs Co 5s '43	28	28	28
3 Cin Un Trm 3¼s '69	112	112	112
2 CCC&StL 4s '90 st	76	76	76
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 ClevUnTerm 4½ '77C	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Col F & I 5s '70	78	78	78
10 Col & So 4½s '80	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
59 Columbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	104	104
59 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104½	104½
1 Col & So O El 3¼s '70	106½	106½	106½
1 ComwlthEd cv3½s'58	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
10 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
15 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	108	108
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
11 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	18½	18½	18½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97	97	97
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49¼	48⅞	49
2 D & R G 4½s 36	9½	9¾	9½
21 D R & G 3s 36	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
11 D & R G West 5s 55	1⅜	1¼	1¼
5 D R & G West 5s 78	9	9	9
5 D Moin&CRyD4s 35et	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Wet Ed 3s 70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
49 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅜	103	103¼
4 Dul Messabe&I 3½s62	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
33 Erie rfg 5s 67	19⅜	19¼	19⅛
19 Erie rfg 5s 75	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
18 Erie 1st 4s 96	85	85	85
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 Erie cv 4s 53 B	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	86½	86½	86½
1 E & T 1st 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
1 Fed Lt&T 5s 42 st	102	102	102
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	8⅞	9
8 Fla E Cst 5½s 59	73⅝	72⅜	73⅝
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89	89	89
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90¾	90⅜	90⅜
6 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	108½	108¾	108¾
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅜	101¼	101¼
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅜	96½	96½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	83	83
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Hudson Riv & P 4s 54	80	79½	80
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	28⅜	28	28¾
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¾	46½	46¾
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	40	40	40
1 Ill Cen 4s 51 reg	88	88	88
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42¼	42½
29 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	50¾	50¾	50¾
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43¾	43¼	43¾
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¼	40¼	40¾
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98	98	98
9 Int Gr N 4½s adj 5s	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13	12⅞	12⅞
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12⅝	12½	12½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
9 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	85¾	85	85¾
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Int TT 4½s 52	44¼	43¾	44¼
68 Int T&T 5s 55	46⅜	45¾	46¼
3 K C South 5s 50	70	70	70
2 Kentucky Con 4s'87	109¾	109¾	109¾
16 Koppers Co 4s'51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞
3 Kresge Found 3s'50	103	103	103
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	56	56	56
6 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60	59¾	60
15 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29½	29½	29½
1 Leh Ac N Eng 4s'65 A	95¾	95	95¾
12 Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	43¼	43	43¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22⅞	22½	22⅞
7 Libby McN&L 4s'55	105¼	105	105
5 Liggett & M 7s'44	120½	120½	129½
4 Liggett & M 5s'51	126⅜	126⅛	126⅜
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	96	96	96
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	96¾	96⅝	96¾
5 Lorillard Co 7s'44	120½	120½	120½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	85½	85½	85½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89½	89½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	50	50	50
19 Manati Sug 4s '57	34	33¾	34
37 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	108½	108	108½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 MidlandRRNJ 5s '40	37	37	37
3 MilSpart'sNW 4s '47	18¾	18¾	18¾
99 M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
10 M&StP 4s '49	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	11	11	11
17 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10⅞	10¾	10¾
57 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	21½	20⅞	20⅞
26 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6	5¾	6
20 M-K-T 4½s'78	18½	17¾	18
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30⅞	30¾	30¾
12 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	17⅛	17	17
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22	22	22
17 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22¼	22	22¼
9 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23	23	23
22 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	22½	22¼	22½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13¼	13¼	13¼
18 MWPaPPbSv4½s'60	110½	110½	110½
8 MonWPaPbSv6s'65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
11 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33½	33½	33½
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38¾	38¾
7 Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	108	108	108
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	104½	104½	104½
5 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	105	105	105
2 N Eng RR 5s '45	54	54	54
7 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	106⅛	106	106
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106½	106½	106½
1 N Ori & NE 4½s '52	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	71½	71½	71½
10 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	38	37⅝	38
1 NY&Greenwd5s'46	39	39	39
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65⅝	65⅜	65½
31 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¾	58½	58½
8 NYC cn 4s '98	65½	65½	65½
5 NYC 3½s '46	95	95	95
40 NYC cv 3½s '52	62¾	62½	62½
22 NYC&HR 4s '42	100¾	100¾	100¾
22 NYC&HR 3½s '97	86⅞	85⅞	86⅛
11 NYChi&StL 4s '41	96½	96½	96½
22 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	71½	71	71½
35 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	61	60½	60⅝
12 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	91⅝	91½	91½
15 NY Connect 3½s '65	101	101	101
2 NY Doeg Co 4s '51	58½	58½	58½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	122	122	122
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115	115	115
7 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	51½	51½	51½
50 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	25½	24⅞	25
34 NYNH&H 4½s '67	24¼	24	24¼
27 NYNH&H 4s '5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
10 NYNH&H 3½s '54	21¾	21¾	21¾
9 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5½	5	5½
2 NY & R Gas 5s '51 A	105½	104½	105½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
5 Norf Sou 5s 61A	16½	16½	16½
3 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64¾	64¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	59	59
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	52¾	53
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	78	77¾	77¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 84	110½	110½	110½

New York Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108¾	108⅜	108¾
8 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107⅛	107¾
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109½	109½
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86	85½	86
7 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111½	111	111½
2 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	110¾	110⅜	110¾
1 Pen Co 4s 52E	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen Co 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	108	108	108
6 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109	108⅞	109
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112½	112	112
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122	122	122
19 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
27 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94	93⅝	94
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	101¼	101	101¼
2 Pen RR 4¼s84E	101½	101½	101½
24 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛
41 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90½	90⅛	90¼
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	45¼	5¼	5¼
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	76½	76½	76½
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106½	106½	107
5 Phila Co 5s 67	107⅛	107	107⅛
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4¾	4¾	4¾
13 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17⅞	17¼	17⅝
7 Phillipine Ry 4s 37	5¾	5½	5½
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s51	100	100	100
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	103	103	103
4 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58 A	55	55	55
5 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
71 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81½	80⅞	81
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95½	95½	95½
36 PubSvsE&G 3¼s '68	110½	110½	110½
5 PubSvcNoIll3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Readg 4½s '97 A	82⅛	82	82
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	66½	66½	66½
38 Republic Stl 5½s '54	105	104⅝	105
9 Republic Stl 4½s '61	104	104	104
3 Republic Stl 4½s '56	104½	104	104
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	5	5	5
11 Rutland Can 4s '49	5½	5	5½
8 StLPubSvc 5s '59	70¼	70	70
10 StLSF 5s '50 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 StLSF 4½s '78	11¾	11⅜	11¾
6 StLSF 4s '50 A	11	10¾	10¾
1 StLSF 4½s '50 A ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 StLSW 5s '52	21½	21½	21½
2 StLSW 1st 4s '89	21½	21½	21½
1 StLSW 2d 4s '89	21	21	21
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	85½	85½	85½
5 Santa Fe P&P 5s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Scioto V&NE 4s '89	121¼	121¼	121¼
8 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5¾	5½	5½
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Sea AL 4s"50 st	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
29 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102½
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47⅞	47	47
11 Sou Pac 4½s 81	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
39 So Pac 4½s 69	46¾	46¾	46¾
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63	62¾	63
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	56¾	56¾	56¾
26 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	77	77	77
2 South Ry 6½s 56	82¼	82⅛	82⅛
20 South Ry cn 5s 94	93¼	93	93
17 South Ry gen 4s 56	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛
17 South Ry gen 4s 56	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107½	107½	107½
13 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104⅜	104½
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104	104	104
8 T RR A St L 4s 53	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
29 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68½	68½	68½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Third Ave 5s 37	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3 Third Ave 4s 60	58½	58½	58½
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 T St L & W 4s 50	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112	111½	111½
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	104	104
12 Unit Drug 5s 53	84¾	84⅜	84½
1 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16¼	16¼	16½
5 Wabash 4½s 78C	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Walwrth 4s 55	79½	79½	79½
1 Warner Bros 5s 48	94¾	94½	94½
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	104	104	104
15 Westn Md 4s 52	94⅜	94¼	94¼
5 Westn Pac 5s 46	21¼	21¼	21¼
4 Westn Pac 5s 46asd	20⅝	20½	20½
25 Western Un 5s 51	80	79½	80
3 Western Un 5s 60	80	78¾	80
1 Western Un 4½s 50	77	77	77
9 Wh Stl4½s66 105 11-32	105 7-32	105 11-32	105 11-32
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	107	107	107
2 Wis Cen 4s 49	30½	30¼	30¼
2 Wisc Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
11 Young S & T 3¼s 60	100½	100¼	100½

Foreign Bonds

1 Adriatic El 7s'52	22½	22½	22½
9 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	60¾	61	61
5 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	61	60⅞	60⅞
1 Australia 5s'55	58½	58½	58½
2 Australia 4½s'56	49½	49½	49½
1 Belgium 7s'55	77	77	77
1 Belgium 6½s'49	61	61	61
1 Belgium 6s'55	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 Berl City El 6½s'59	17½	17½	17½
12 Brazil 8s'41	19	19	19
1 Brazil 6½s' 26-57	16½	16½	16½
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	17½	17½	17½
13 Buen A 4¾s'77	45½	45¼	45½
1 Buen A 4¾s Apr '76	46	46	46
9 Canada 5s'52	99¼	98⅞	98⅞
1 Canada 3s'58	80	80	80
4 Canada 3s'67	80	80	80
1 Chile Mt Bk 6²⁄₃s'61 asd	8½	8½	8½
1 Chile 7s'42 asd	9	9	9
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan asd	9	9	9
2 Chile 6s'61 Feb asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	10	10	10
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Denmark 5s 42	41	41	41
6 Den 6s 42 wd	45	45	45
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	8½	8½	8½
10 Ger Govt 7s 49	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Gt Cons El PJap 7s 44	65	65	65
3 Haiti 6s 52	53	53	53
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	19	19	19
1 Italy 7s 1951	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Japan 6½s 54	61½	61½	61½
10 Japan 5½s 65	44⅜	44¼	44¼
3 Kans 6s43 ct st pr in	18⅝	18¼	18⅜
40 Mex 5s asd 45	5⅜

Commerce and Finance

British Empire Percentage of U. S. Trade at Peak in January

Business and Industry

Reynolds' Head Says Progress Rapid in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rapid progress in plant expansion for aluminum production in conjunction with the national defense program has been made by the Reynolds Metals Company and its subsidiaries during the past year, according to R. S. Reynolds, President. Approximately $35,000,000 has been expended, or proposed for expenditure, on plant expansion since August, 1940, he stated.

In the annual report to stockholders, Mr. Reynolds said that the company's progress showed that "the physical expansion of aluminum production and its fabrication can be accomplished in months, rather than in year."

Build for Peace-Time

"We are not, however, building for an emergency alone," he continued. "When we again attain peace-time conditions, new and bigger markets for aluminum will be opened, notably in speed transportation. We believe that all the facilities which have been acquired under this expansion program will be necessary for peace-time business."

New plants and facilities acquired in 1940 include:

Aluminum alloy rod plant, Louisville, Ky., estimated capacity about 1,500,000 pounds a month.

Aluminum alloy sheet plant, Louisville, Ky., estimated capacity about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds a month.

Virgin aluminum plants, Lister, Ala., and a reduction plant in the Bonneville area, estimated capacity 100,000,000 pounds a year.

Extrusion plant, Louisville, Ky., estimated capacity about 4,000,000 pounds a month.

Bauxite Mining Corporation. (Exploration and mining.)

Aluminum alloy sheet and shape plant, Lister, Ala., estimated capacity over 6,500,000 pounds a month.

Big RFC Loan

In an attempt to anticipate the present emergency, Mr. Reynolds said, a $20,000,000 loan was obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to augment funds advanced by the company itself and other sources. Of this $20,000,000, which was secured by the mortgaging of 18 plants of the company, the RFC approved $15,800,000 on August 1, 1940, and the remaining $4,200,000 just recently.

"We went to work long before the current emergency was declared," he explained, "because we did not share the prevailing optimism over there being no possibility of aluminum scarcity."

Consolidated net profit of the Reynolds company for 1940, after all charges and deductions for estimated income and excess profits taxes, amounted to $2,428,277, or $2.10 a common share. This compares with a net profit in 1939 of $1,526,891, or $1.22 a share. Net profit, before provision for income and excess profits taxes, totaled $4,045,044.

Net sales by the company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries totaled $29,157,971 for the year, the highest in the history of the organization.

U. S. Gold Imports In Week $65,489,467

WASHINGTON (AP) — British Empire and Russian shipments swelled gold imports last week to $65,489,467.

The figure was more than double the preceding week, and one of the highest figures in recent months, the Commerce Department said in announcing it.

The Russian shipments totaled $5,600,910, and followed a total of similar size in the preceding week. Before that, no gold had been shipped here directly from Russia more than two or three times in the last several years.

British shipments included $50,571,907 from Canada and $6,704,911 from Australia. The only other large shipment was $1,185,484 from the Philippine Islands.

Foreign gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $12,794,166 in the week ended March 5 to a total of $1,909,377,810.

Silver imports also increased to $1,368,361, including $468,502 from Mexico, $342,520 from Japan, $170,611 from Canada, $174,575 from Peru, and $114,375 from Chile.

Exports were $1,245 of gold and $378,945 of silver.

Monsanto Chemical Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering was made of 75,000 shares of preferred stock of Monsanto Chemical Company at 103½ by a syndicate headed by Smith, Barney & Co.

The offering represented new capital. Proceeds will be added to cash resources and used for general corporate purposes, including financing of additions to productive capacity.

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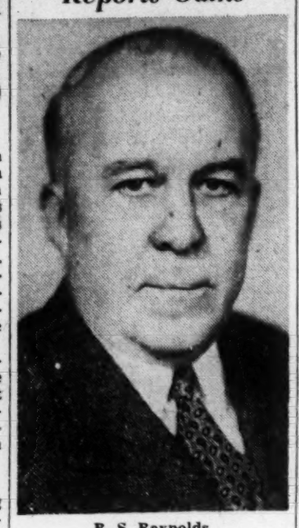

R. S. Reynolds

President of the Reynolds Metals Company of Richmond, Va.

Canada Moves To Sharply Cut Wheat Acreage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., March 13—To prevent further pyramiding of Canada's wheat surpluses, the Dominion Government has adopted a policy new to this country of restricting the acreage sown to wheat. Canada is faced with a prospective carryover at the end of the present crop year on August 1 of 575,000,000 bushels, much the largest surplus recorded in the country's history.

With the continued damming of trade routes through the occupation of Continental Europe, this surplus might well reach 900,000,000 or even a billion bushels by July 1942. The Government has accordingly decided to limit deliveries of wheat by producers during the coming crop either to the Canadian Wheat Board or to the open market to 230,000,000 bushels.

In round figures this amount represents prospective sales to domestic and export markets. A quota system of deliveries to the Wheat Board has been operating since last fall. This will continue but it will be based on 65 per cent of the 1940 wheat acreage. This percentage represents the objective of the new policy.

To compensate farmers for this curtailment of the main industry of the Prairie provinces, the government has agreed to pay a bonus of $4 an acre on land changed from wheat to summer fallow and $2 where coarse grains are sown instead of wheat. In this way it is planned to maintain western economy which is based on grain agriculture and improve productive capacity.

It is hoped that the Prairie provinces will evolve a new economy not so overwhelmingly dependent on the production of wheat. A less important but none the less practical reason for the adoption of the policy of restricting wheat production is that there is storage room for only 580,000,000 bushels in Dominion elevators.

An argument also in favor of increasing the production of coarse grains is that there is a growing demand for feed for livestock, particularly hogs, to supply bacon to the British market. The Government will continue its guarantee of 70 cents a bushel on the basis of number one Northern wheat delivered at the head of the Great Lakes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. (CP)—Agriculture Minister W. H. Dennis, declaring continued overproduction of potatoes would ruin Prince Edward Island farmers, disclosed he had attempted unsuccessfully to have potato acreage in the three Maritime provinces curtailed by legislation.

The minister, addressing the Central Farmers' Institute, said he had taken up with the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick agricultural departments the question of "curtailing the acreage planted, to provide a certain percentage in proportion to the number of cultivated acres on each farm."

Mr. Dennis said that of last year's island crop, 30,000 tons of table stock and 26,000 tons of seed remained unsold March 1.

Egg, Butter Futures Hit New Highs for Season

CHICAGO (AP)—Egg and butter futures recorded new seasonal highs March 12 following the announcement that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation had extended its surplus egg purchase program to 19 central western states and that it also was seeking quantities of cheese and evaporated and dry skim milk.

Reports that food products will receive immediate attention in the list of goods to be provided England and Greece under the lend-lease law were a bullish factor in the futures rise, along with the statement of federal farm officials that England is expected to request considerable concentrated foods.

October egg futures rose almost a cent to 20½ cents a dozen, closing just under the extreme top.

March delivery butter closed better than ½ cent higher, selling slightly under 30 cents a pound.

British Empire Buys 69 PC Of U. S. Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British Empire bought $224,000,000 or 69 per cent of all United States merchandise exports in January, the Commerce Department reported.

The Empire percentage of American trade has been rising steadily since the war began, but the January figure was the highest so far.

The Empire total included $116,631,000 to the United Kingdom, $61,886,00 to Canada, $4,142,000 to Australia, $11,836,000 to South Africa, $4,826,000 to Malaya, $8,780,000 to India, and $2,374,000 to Hong Kong.

Exports to Latin America, which have been gaining under war influences, dropped back $6,000,000 to $59,210,000 in January. Mexico accounted for the largest single drop.

Partly due to United States restrictions on exports of defense materials, shipments to Japan fell off 40 per cent to $11,600,000—the smallest total for any month in four and a half years.

Comparisons of January foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	Jan. '40	Dec. '40	Jan. '41
Exports total	$370,082	$322,317	$325,355
Europe	172,705	116,389	126,772
North America	69,962	97,190	92,471
South America	28,568	31,825	29,188
Asia	66,575	52,146	49,695
Oceania	10,995	8,242	5,181
Africa	11,276	16,625	22,047
Exports by Principal Countries:			
Belgium	3,916	.....	.....
Canada	41,618	62,439	61,886
China	8,035	5,396	4,670
France	38,508	.....	.....
Germany	.....	2	.....
Italy	8,300	9	.....
Japan	29,707	19,343	11,588
Mexico	7,998	10,553	8,507
Netherlands	13,212	1	.....
Philippine Islands	9,058	5,672	6,782
U. S. S. R.	13,066	6,902	2,501
United Kingdom	67,152	101,313	116,631
Imports Total	241,992	253,082	225,636
Europe	51,996	26,187	20,119
North America	50,108	59,384	61,060
South America	31,582	48,017	46,837
Asia	98,193	97,790	85,070
Oceania	2,099	8,040	5,347
Africa	8,033	13,663	10,203
Imports by principal countries:			
Belgium	5,071	1,894	1,241
Canada	28,857	41,913	33,486
China	9,026	8,048	7,524
France	7,307	1,301	493
Germany	1,669	200	532
Italy	2,573	84	25
Japan	22,197	14,033	10,391
Mexico	5,970	5,769	7,743
Netherlands	2,052	47	19
Philippine Islands	7,350	6,219	7,857
U. S. S. R.	1,957	2,334	1,811
United Kingdom	14,174	13,610	9,742

New U. S. Orange Crop Record Is Seen for 1940-41

WASHINGTON (AP)—A record 1940-41 orange crop of 82,261,000 boxes, about 1 per cent more than was indicated a month ago, was estimated by the Agriculture Department's crop reporting board.

The 1939-40 crop was 75,646,000 boxes and the previous season, 78,531,000 boxes.

The Florida crop, including tangerines, is 29,800,000 boxes, compared with 28,000,000 boxes last season.

California's orange crop is 48,757,000 boxes, the largest on record, compared with 44,404,000 boxes in 1939-40.

The Texas orange crop is 2,850,000 boxes, compared with 2,360,000 boxes last season, and Arizona 600,000 boxes, compared with 520,000.

A grapefruit crop of 40,040,000 boxes, was forecast, compared with 35,175,000 boxes last season and 43,594,000 boxes two years ago.

Florida grapefruit production is 21,000,000 boxes, compared with 15,900,000 boxes last season; Texas, 14,400,000 boxes, the same as last season, and Arizona, 2,800,000 boxes, a drop of 100,000 boxes from 1939-40.

The largest lemon crop on record —13,588,000 boxes—was predicted for California. Last season's production was 11,963,000 boxes.

Steel Blast Furnace Capacity Increased

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry in 1940 increased its annual blast furnace capacity by nearly 2,000,000 tons, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

At the close of the year the furnaces had a rated capacity of 56,522,000 tons of coke pig iron, 107,000 tons of charcoal pig iron, and 981,000 tons of ferroalloys.

Furnace expansion during the year was effected by modernization and enlargement. No new units were completed, but several are scheduled for completion this year, according to the Institute.

The number of idle furnaces at the end of the year was a record low, 25 out of 231.

Canadian Newsprint Output Up in February

MONTREAL (CP)—Production of newsprint by Canadian mills totalled 245,607 tons in February, an increase of 13,784 tons compared with 231,823 tons in the corresponding month a year ago, it was announced by the Newsprint Association of Canada.

Production in the United States amounted to 79,720 tons and shipments to 81,241 tons, compared with 81,455 and 79,972 tons, respectively, in February, 1940.

Newfoundland's production decreased from 28,944 tons to 27,815 tons. The tonnage shipped was not disclosed.

J. C. Penney Sales Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Penney Co., operators of a national chain of variety stores, reported February sales increased to $18,345,282 from $16,029,389 in February last year, a gain of 14.5 per cent. January-February sales totaled $38,641,247, up 12.6 per cent from $34,322,389 in the comparable 1940 period.

Industrial Output Attains New High

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Reserve Board said industrial production reached another high record in February under stimulus of the defense program.

The gain over January, however, was about the usual seasonal amount, so the board's seasonally-adjusted index of factory output remained at 139 per cent of the 1935-39 average. This rate compared with 111 last spring and a 1940 monthly average of 122.

Steps Are Taken To Check Rise In Ship Charter Hire

WASHINGTON (AP)—Steps to check increases in ship charter-hire and sales were taken by the Maritime Commission.

It requested American citizens or American corporations owning American Flag or other merchant ships to submit any proposed sale or charters of their vessels.

"The request was made in order to secure the maximum use of all vessels of United States registry and all other vessels owned or controlled by citizens of the United States for the purpose of transporting national defense and strategic materials," the commission said.

"If the commission is advised of proposed sales and charters, it will be possible to obtain the most efficient use of ships. This cooperation will also assist in preventing unreasonable increases in freight rates which would result from high sales prices or charter rates. This is a step in the prevention of price inflation based upon unreasonable freight rates."

The procedure, the commission added, will assist in maintaining American ships on routes where they will be of greatest value for the carriage of defense materials outbound and strategic materials inbound. The commission also asked ship owners to confer with it prior to diverting vessels from their normal pre-war routes into other services, or to transferring vessels to services in which they were not normally employed before the war.

Canadian Financing Drops Sharply First Two Months of 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first two months of 1941 Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing, exclusive of Dominion Treasury bills, showed a marked decrease over recent years, totaling $30,453,044, against $328,693,479 for the same months of 1940 and $79,660,000 in 1939, according to the monthly compilation of Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc.

Of the 1941 total, $13,328,044 was for new money and $17,125,000 for refunding. Treasury bills in the amount of $155,000,000 were sold in January and February of this year, all of the total representing refunding, compared with totals of $105,000,000 in each of the two previous years. No financing has been effected outside of Canada since 1939.

February financing this year, exclusive of treasury bills, was in the total amount of $12,261,700, of which all but $350,000 was to obtain new money. This compared with $65,276,942 in February, 1940, and $4,095,500 in 1939. February, 1941, was featured by a Province of Quebec issue of $10,000,000 of 4 per cent and 3¾ per cent bonds. Treasury bills in the amount of $80,000,000 were sold in February, against $50,000,000 in each of the last three years. The 1941 total was all for refunding.

Corporate financing in 1941 through Feb. 28, continued quite inactive, the total being $4,100,000, of which $2,611,000 was for new money and the remainder for refunding. This total compares with $3,050,000 in the first two months of 1940 and $22,761,000 in 1939.

Bank Clearings Off 7.6 P. C. From 1940

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Bank clearings for leading cities continued to expand during the past week except at New York where the volume dropped 7.6 per cent behind last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

New York exchanges were $3,068,821,000 against $3,320,025,000 for the like period last year. Total for 22 outside cities was $2,399,562,000 compared with $2,106,529,000 in the 1940 period, a rise of 13.9 per cent.

Turnover for the week for all cities dropped $1,310,694,000 below the total for the preceding week.

Great Western Sugar Advances Price Today

DENVER, March 13 (AP)—The Great Western Sugar Company said its sugar price would be advanced from $4.55 a hundredweight to $4.65, effective today.

The increase in beet sugar prices follows an advance by cane refiners from $4.75 to $4.85.

Exchange Seat Up $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $28,000, an advance of $2,000 from the last transaction. The 1941 high was $35,000 and the low $26,000, which was the smallest amount involved in transfer of a membership since 1898.

East Texas Ready to Exploit Vast Unused Iron Ore Deposit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGVIEW, Texas—Thanks to a new process for making steel, never before used commercially, this East Texas area is now taking steps to exploit its vast unused iron ore deposits, undeveloped until now because the region lacks coal.

Orders have been placed by the Madaras Steel Corporation, with headquarters here, for machinery and materials for the erection of the first commercial plant for the reduction of iron ore by the Madaras natural gas process. Work on the plant is scheduled to be under way this spring, according to O. H. Grissom, Longview oil man and capitalist, who is president of the company.

Process Tested

The Madaras process, which utilizes natural gas and a process of chemical reaction, rather than the usual blast furnace method with coke and limestone, has never been tried on a commercial scale. But according to Humbert M. Harrison, Vice-President of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, it has worked with entire success in a small laboratory scale apparatus and later in a much larger pilot plant. Various authorities of the university laboratories have testified to its soundness.

East Texas have long been looking for such a process because they have both iron ore and natural gas in abundance, but due to lack of coal deposits and because of the large investment required for a blast furnace type of plant, it has been economically impossible to work the deposits. Some iron ore was refined here prior to the turn of the century by charcoal furnace, and guns were made from these ores for the Confederate army. But for 40 years there has been no commercial production of iron in this region.

Still business men never gave up the dream of using the area's iron resources. Presence of a high grade range, with from 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 tons of ore, described by the U. S. Geological Survey as the largest undeveloped range in the Nation, caused East Texans to search for some method of refining the ore that would be economically sound.

Stock Privately Held

About two years ago the East Texas Chamber of Commerce heard of a process developed by a Detroit engineer and invited the inventor Julius D. Madaras, to come to Longview. Thorough investigations and tests were made of his process to the satisfaction of local capitalists, who have invested $250,000 in the corporation.

All of the stock was privately subscribed after approval was granted by the Federal Securities Exchange Commission and the Securities Division of the Texas Secretary of State's office. None of it has been offered for public sale.

Behind this business enterprise lies a story of research and invention by Mr. Madaras. Born in Austria, he came to this country soon after the first World War, became an American citizen, and followed his profession in Detroit. In 1920, while working on a research problem for an automobile manufacturer, a problem involving the behavior of gases under high pressure, he conceived the process which bears his name for refining iron ore. He spent the next 15 years perfecting his invention, and experimenting with it. Then, two years ago, after it had reached the final stage, and had been patented, he brought it to East Texas.

Process Is Simple

Madaras' process is simple, and is easily understood by anyone with a smattering of knowledge of chemistry. It involves the "cracking," or breaking down into its component parts, of natural gas by subjecting it to heat of 1400 degrees Fahrenheit, in a closed pressure chamber; separating two of the principal elements of the gas, hydrogen and carbon monoxide, from the other constituents which furnish most of the fuel element in the gas.

This "cracked" gas is introduced into a cylindrical chamber under pressure of 15 to 50 pounds per square inch, which contains a charge of finely crushed iron ore. Iron ore is iron combined with oxygen from the atmosphere, plus certain other mineral impurities, and is called iron oxide. When the hot cracked gas is forced into contact with the charge of crushed iron oxide, the natural chemical affinity which both hydrogen and carbon monoxide have for oxygen asserts itself, and an immediate chemical reaction occurs, in which the oxygen is removed from the iron oxide, combining with the hydrogen to produce water, and with the carbon monoxide to produce carbon dioxide, and leaving the iron in nearly pure form.

The remaining impurities are precipitated by means of a low-cost catalytic material, and the result is almost pure sponge iron, ready for the electric furnace to convert it into steel. The gas is forced into and drawn out of the reduction chamber at the rate of about 15 charges per minute, and the heat-producing elements in the natural gas—not being used in the chemical reduction process—are salvaged and used to pre-heat fresh charges of gas.

Experts Endorse Process

When Madaras brought his process to this section, he submitted it to thorough laboratory tests, conducted under auspices of a committee including technical experts representing the East Texas commercial organization, and the committee reported that the process functioned perfectly under laboratory conditions with a small charge of East Texas iron ore, weighing about 30 pounds. Later, a semicommercial pilot plant was built, and tests were run on much larger quantities of ore, at laboratories in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Results were equally as good with this apparatus as with the small laboratory machine. The refined ore was converted into steel, and standard steel rods and other shapes were made from it in a Columbus, Ohio, plant, which reported the product as high-grade steel comparing favorably with similar grades of metal from the nation's steel centers.

J. W. Stockman, industrial engineer for the Texas Power & Light Company, Dallas, says: "My conclusions are based upon observations of the tests made at Toledo and Detroit, and upon discussions with engineers of the Surface Combustion Company, metallurgists of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and Dr. Dowdell, Metallurgist of the University of Minnesota. I am convinced that the reduction of Texas iron ores (of the grade and fineness of grinding under which the tests mentioned were conducted) to sponge iron can be accomplished both chemically and metallurgically by the Madaras Process."

E. R. Mertz, Instructor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas; Dr. R. L. Dowdell, Professor of Metallography, University of Minnesota, Minn., and Dr. C. W. Good, Assistant Director, Department of Engineering Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., agree that the process is metallurgically sound.

Canada Anticipates No Steel Scarcity

MONTREAL (CP)—With care being taken and requirements of 3,100,000 tons expected, no scarcity of steel is anticipated in Canada during 1941, H. D. Scully, steel Controller for Canada, said in an address before the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

To conserve supplies, no permits will be granted except in emergencies for the use of steel in the construction of schools, industrial and commercial buildings, bridges and churches, he said. Buildings to be used for war purposes are excepted.

Stel production in Canada is steadily increasing, he said, and will be on the basis of 2,150,000 tons a year by April and 2,500,000 tons yearly by next January, compared with a 1935-38 average of 1,300,000 tons. Imports now are on the basis of 1,200,000 tons, double the previous average.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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Heads Wage Body

Lessing Rosenwald

Named Chairman of a new Textile Industry Committee to recommend minimum wages.

Experts Weigh 5 P. C. Weekly Tax on Wages

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Congressional fiscal experts, casting about for new revenue sources to help pay for the $7,000,000,000 British aid program, were reported considering today the possibility of imposing a 5 per cent tax on the weekly pay of most of the nation's workers.

If such a 5 per cent "earned income" tax should be levied, that amount would be deducted for the Government each week from the pay envelopes of a large proportion of jobholders. Thus a worker now receiving $40 weekly would get, instead, $38 and a tax receipt for $2. Small wage earners—possibly those receiving $25 weekly or less —would be exempted.

Although it was emphasized that this proposal was merely in the discussion stage and might never mature, responsible individuals who have been studying the plan said they had received estimates that a 5 per cent levy of this nature would raise $3,500,000,000 yearly.

Acknowledging that the proposal might arouse a storm of protest from wage earners, advocates said it would have to be accompanied by commensurate increases in taxes upon incomes from investments, rentals and other sources so that there could be no discrimination.

It would entail, they pointed out also, a reversal of previous administration policy of easing taxes on wage earners as much as possible and for that reason was expected to elicit little support at the Treasury or White House.

Against this suggestion for an invasion of a new field of revenue, Chairman Harrison (D) of Mississippi of the Senate Finance Committee told reporters that he personally felt that present taxes should be revised upward without attempting to bring in untried levies.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

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USHER'S broadcloth coat and vest, size 44, and striped trousers; excellent condition; $28.00. C. W. B., 634 Westcott St., Syracuse, N. Y.

New Minimum Textile Wage Under Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—The wage-hour division announced the appointment of a new textile industry committee to recommend minimum wages.

Lessing Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa., former chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., was named chairman of the committee, which will meet here April 14.

The industry now is operating on a minimum wage of 33½ cents an hour recommended by the first textile committee headed by Donald M. Nelson. The new committee is empowered to recommend minimum wages up to 40 cents an hour.

Members of the committte, in addition to Mr. Rosenwald, are:

For the public—Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal; Arthur Raper, Agriculture Department economist of Greensboro, Ga.; Harry D. Wolfe, economics professor of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Col. Ike Ashburn of Texas A. & M. College, Collegeville, Tex.; Amy Hewes, economics professor of Mt. Holyoke (Mass.) College, and Malcolm Keir of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

For employers—Donald Comer, Chairman of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Charles A. Cannon, President of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; W. Harrison Hightower, President of Aldora Mills, Thomaston, Ga.; Sam H. Swint, President and Treasurer of Graniteville Company, Graniteville, S. C.; R. C. Dick, Treasurer and General Manager of Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem, Mass.; Allan Barrows, Treasurer of Gosnold Mills Corporation, New Bedford, Mass., and Henry E. Stehli, President of Stehli & Co., New York.

For employees—Emil Rieve of New York, Edward Doolan of Fall River, Mass.; Elizabeth Nord of Manchester, Conn.; Roy Lawrence of Charlotte, N. C., and Horace White of Greensboro, Ga., all of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), and Frank P. Fenton and Robert J. Watt of the AFL, Washington.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

WANTED STATE DISTRIBUTORS—Real opportunity. Men capable of supervising 10 to 20 men. Percentage basis. Cash bond or collateral required. Send application to DREXEL SERVICE COMPANY, 4136 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND'S
New big 6 cu. ft.
NORGE
REFRIGERATOR
FOR ONLY $100
5-Year Norge Warranty

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Avenue
F. C. Chase, Sales Manager

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

READ'S
March Sale of
HOMETHINGS
Friday and Saturday

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Borrow A Copy Of Our
STYLE GUIDE
With No Obligation
For Interior and Exterior Decoration
1009 Broad Street Dial 6-0113

Sunoco Products
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Main and Porter Streets
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Hot Cross Buns
Rye—Whole Wheat—White Bread
376 Wood Ave. Dial 5-1185
DELIVERIES MADE

GREENWICH

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry
and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Models Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH
March 13-14—FLIGHT COMMAND, Robert Taylor, Walter Pidgeon, Ruth Hussey; VICTORY, Fredric March, Betty Fields, Cedric Hardwicke. 15-18—WESTERN UNION, Randolph Scott, Robert Young, Virginia Gilmore; SECOND CHORUS, Fred Astaire, Burgess Meredith, Paulette Goddard. 19-21—HONEYMOON FOR THREE, George Brent, Ann Sheridan, Charles Ruggles; GALLANT SONS, Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Gene Reynolds.

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

W. D. WEBB INC.
Silversmiths
Diamonds Watches
Repairing, Resilvering
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1925

SPRING CLEANING
With the New Hoover
SPECIAL
$48.50 and your old cleaner
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave Tel. 543

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

SILENT-GAS REFRIGERATORS
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Roberts
FINE FURNITURE
Interior Styling
124 Greenwich Avenue

WEAR-EVER FRY PANS
8-Inch
$1.19
Covered Sauce Pans With Bakelite Handles. 3-quart With Cover $1.49
Greenwich Hardware Co.

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pepperidge Farm Breads
WHEAT
BUTTERED TOAST
DRESSINGS
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Ave., West Hartford
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"

Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c.
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

Date and Nut Drop Cakes
Walnut and Date Filled
25c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

RESIDENCE BURGLARY INSURANCE
$500 for a year for $7.50
FRANCIS GOODWIN & CO.
15 LEWIS STREET, HARTFORD
Agents HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MERIDEN

Harold A. Lamphier, Inc.
DEALER
Paints, Wallpapers, Etc.
92 W. Main St. Tel. 2397

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

CONROY'S
FANCY GROCERIES
and DELICATESSEN
It's a pleasure to serve Monitor readers
364 Main Street Telephone 3389

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery PHONES
Service 6-5112 6-5113
524 STATE STREET

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

SALE
Roman Stripe Sheer Grain Hosiery
Knit inside (beauty side) out. March 15th to 22nd only. Regularly priced $1.00
Splendid Value at Only 85c
J. J. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAINTING DECORATORS
Bly & Waterbury
DISTINCTIVE PAINTING
PAPER HANGING
COLOR ARTISTRY
NASH ISLAND NOROTON
PHONE STAMFORD 4-5201
DANIEL H. BLY E. E. WATERBURY

OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING SUMMER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Spring Pre-Views
of styles for every member of your family
Charge it the Frankel Way
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, Conn.
Telephone 3-9005

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Full Line of Uhrey Perfumes
203 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

WESTINGHOUSE
Electrical Appliances
SCHUMACKER
REFRIGERATION CO.
94 Summer St. Phone 3-8960

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
If you have not done so already, we hope you will get acquainted with our well stocked
Toiletries Department
Just now we are featuring
DU BARRY COSMETICS

It's Here!
THE NEW 1941 COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Get more for your money.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

In every progressive community one store predominates in its appeal to the women of good taste. In Waterbury, it's . . .
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Here and Now it's Spring in Our Fashion Shop.
Musser Liebeskind
33-35 East Main Street

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
See These New
HOUSE DRESSES
of colorfast (Fruit of the Loom) styles of perfect fit and design—inexpensively priced ..... $1.00 each

Maryland

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete
Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
LEXINGTON 6804 HEARST TOWER

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

LOIS REGER'S
Studio of Beauty
All branches of the better beauty service
3233 St. Paul St., ent. on 33rd St. 1st floor
Same location 15 years Chesapeake 8911

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Jeffrey Gould
Baritone
Teacher of Singing
20 East Mt. Vernon Place
VERNON 4451

New York

ALBANY

Easter Flowers
APRIL 13
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

WHITNEY'S
The only department store in Albany that gives you the service of CHARGA-PLATE with your charge account.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

NATURALIZER
presents
Pre-tested Styles for Spring
$6.75
at
W. S. Griswold
21 Steuben St. Tel. 4-6814

M. L. POWERS SHOP
115 State Street
SPRING STYLES
in
COATS
SUITS
GOWNS
HATS
HOSIERY
ACCESSORIES

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
54 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GREET THE SPRING
Joyously
in appropriate apparel. Spring and Easter call for a chance of raiment as earth herself changes her garb from sombre to lighter brighter tones. For men, women and children. Apparel and accessory shops await your pleasure
at McLEAN'S

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

Beautiful Spring Footwear
for women by
I. MILLER, PEACOCK
CARLISLE
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main St.

BARNES FLOWERS
90 Chenango St.
Flowers for all occasions
C. Stuart Mace 2-4045

BRONXVILLE

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ ..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME .....
STREET and NUMBER .....
CITY and STATE .....
MC-3
C-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Ave.

Hesse LINENS
Private Display for Trousseau at your home if desired.
Linens, Bath Goods, Sheets and Cases
2 CEDAR STREET TEL. 0120

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431. 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. D. COBB
Ladies' Hatter
Specializes in
Blocking and Remodeling
Hats $5.00 and up
Open Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Eves.
118 STERLING AVE. DE 1030

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Antique Clocks Rebuilt
To Original State of Perfection
Hall, Chime and French Clock Specialist
1558 Main Street GA 3860

Maxwell Collision Service
Collision
And Towing Service
General Auto Repairing
And Painting
3083 Main St. at Lisbon PA. 6030

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
For Expert
PERMANENT WAVES
University 3780 309 Parkside Ave.

ELMIRA

Expertly Fitted Shoes for Every One
THE BOOTERY
155 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA
(Continued)

Elmira's Spring
Fashion Headquarters!
* * *
SHEEHAN-DEAN
& CO., *Inc.*
"The Quality Store"

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

GULISTAN
CARPETINGS
Spring Line Now On Display
ARGERSINGER'S

New Spring Styles in
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for women are here
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main St.

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Rule
FARHART GARAGE
Gloversville Johnstown Amsterdam
Phone 4034 646 542

Come in and see the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

ITHACA

M. G. SCHELTZ
Merchant Tailor for Men and Women
302 E. State Street
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office

JAMESTOWN

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Park-Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 DELAWARE AVE.
Spring Dresses, $4.95 to $7.95
Barbizon Slips, $1.65 to $2.50
Nu-Maid Hosiery—Sweaters
Skirts—Bags

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Viola Stevens
2828 Delaware Ave.
HATS AND ACCESSORIES

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Easter Cards—Costume Jewelry
NEW LINE
AMERICAN MADE POTTERY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

FRANK'S HAIR STYLIST
72 Merrick Road, Tel. Baldwin 4767
6th Anniversary SPECIAL during MARCH ONLY
Reduction up to 20% on all Permanent Waves

JESSALYN YARN SHOP
96 S. Grand Ave., Prop. Louise Meyer
Start *now* on NEEDLE POINT to help dress up your home.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Everything for the Garden
Trees, Shrubs, Rose Bushes
Fertilizer, Grass Seed, Tools
with a real guarantee
Dalsimer—Florist
FAR ROCKAWAY—CEDARHURST

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

MARCH SALE
Made to Order in Selective Covers
Sofas **$79.00** and up
Chairs **$49.00** and up
Rubin Bros. Furniture, Inc.
375 Central Ave., Tel. Cedarhurst 5959

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Little Gem Music Box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns
"Shepherd show me how to go"
"O gentle pleasure"
BOOKS CARDS CANDY
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 KISSENA BOULEVARD

We Specialize in
UPHOLSTERING and SLIP COVERS
Antonius & Saftlas
Interior Decorators
136-13 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-4212

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-38 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

FREEPORT

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Red Arrow Service Station
Blue Sunoco Oil and Gasoline
Unexcelled Automobile Repairs and Service
Motors, Batteries, Brakes, Radiators
Sunrise Highway (at the Rock)
Madison Ave. PH. 6854

NEW MODE MILLINERY

Announces a Complete Line of Spring Hats for the Young Miss and Matron.
at **$1.85**
None Higher
Church and Pine Streets
Phone Free. 359-R

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Queensborough Lumber Co., Inc.
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 48

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1435

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 500

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1303-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
12A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
12A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Dependable Heating Equipment
Installed by
JOHN W. LUTZ
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Meadowbrook Road
Phone Hemp. 1227

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

THE MATTHEWS
CORA and ETHELYN
Millinery Gifts
389 Front Street
10 to 6 Except Tuesday

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

LINOLEUM

BLUMBERG'S

278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-Evenings 8:11.15

HOLLIS

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

Exclusive Hats
Ready Made and Made to Order
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

RUBIN'S
PAINTS and
HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
and TOOLS
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
BILL SIOTKAS
Now Showing New
SPRING FUR JACKETS
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK—Malverne

COMMUNITY
SELF SERVICE FOOD STORE
287 Hempstead Ave.
Malverne, L. I.
Phone Lyn 1055

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
Hosiery *Gloves*
Lingerie *Sportswear*
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED
Hempstead and 99th Ave.
Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd.
Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Phone Virginia 7-1057
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded F. T. D. Member
86-06 117th Street

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

Telephone Rockville Centre 3848—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

CLAIRE millinery shoppe
Gay Spring Hats
for the Young Miss and the Youthful Matron
6 W. Second St. Fa. 4-1880

Estelle London
DRESS SHOPPE
Distinctive Fashions for Spring
7 W. Second St. Fa. 4-4666

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak. 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Evenings by Appointment

Clarence G. Martens
REAL ESTATE
SALES—RENTALS—APPRAISALS
10 East First Street Oakwood 7338

YORK SHOE STORES
Headquarters for
RED CROSS SHOES
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue Oakwood 7296

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS
and POULTRY
210 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

TYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters, Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Distinctive Furniture Reasonably Priced
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7800

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. NE. 8220—NE. 1170

Henry, Hairdresser
All Branches of Beauty Culture by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 3552 156 North Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEW ROCHELLE 1300

LEONARD Talner
JEWELER
565 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Somers & Conzen Coal Corp.
756 3rd Ave. Tel. SO. 8-3700
64th St. & 7th Av. SH. Rd. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARLINO BROS.
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
7512 Third Ave. Tel. SHORE ROAD 8-0537

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

TEL. BU. 2-3906
MRS. CHARLOTTE FINE
Dressmaker and Alterations
FINE WORKMANSHIP
Perfect Fit Guaranteed
1806 CHURCH AVE., BROOKLYN

Greeting Cards
For All Occasions
Unusual Easter Cards and Distinctive Gifts
668 NOSTRAND AVE.
Tel. Nevins 8-3777

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
Underhill 3-5804

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. Un. 4-7377

For Prompt Deliveries Call WAds. 7-4575-6
LUMBER
AUDUBON LUMBER CO.
Sash, Doors, Trim, Moulding, Closets, Sheet Rock, Veneer Panels.
Lumber Cut to Size—Building Materials—Special Mill Work
2179-81 AMSTERDAM AVE. Cor. 168th St.

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NIAGARA FALLS

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

PELHAM

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
Sole of
Wear Ever Aluminum
House Wares—Devoe Paints
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Esso
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

PORT CHESTER

W. T. GRANT CO.
ANNUAL ECONOMY SALE
March 14-22
108 NO. MAIN ST.

Complete Easter Outfits for the Children
FINES
Infants' and Children's Outfitters
From one minute to 14 years
30 NO. MAIN STREET TEL. 4050

Addie Finn
Says
This Is the Time for Permanent Waving
COLONIAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
227 Westchester Avenue

See our new Spring Clothes Ladies', Children's, and Boys' Coats, Dresses, Suits
Kaplan's Department Store
36 NO. MAIN ST. FREE DELIVERY
TELEPHONE 2100

This is the only Port Chester Food Store Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor
We are grateful for your patronage
ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Telephone 1767
44 So. Regent Street Free Delivery

POUGHKEEPSIE

This Is a Week of Thrift at LUCKEY'S
- Luckey's March Sale of Housewares
- Luckey's March Sale of Bedding
- Special Sale of Wilton Rugs
- Two Basement Dollar Days (March 14-15)
- Smart New Spring Fashions in our Ready-to-Wear

LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

Guernsey Milk
Ommadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

Go NASH
and save money every mile!
25 to 30 miles per gallon
Prices Starting in the Lowest Price Field
Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.
331 MILL STREET
NASH PACKARD

For your St. Patrick's Day Parties, Dainty Pastries, Cakes and Cookies.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 8108. Hours: 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE Esso SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

FINEST COAL FUEL OIL COKE
A. R. MILLER INC.
500 WEST AVE. GENESEE 20

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Beck
CLEANERS - DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84-84

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 6
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

COAL, COKE
FUEL OIL
MOVING VANS
Geo. P. Hoffman
136 Brooks Ave. Genesee 3367

SCARSDALE

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars. 3939

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

and after play
AMSTERDAM DAIRY MILK
and plenty of it!
315 Clinton Street—Phone 6-2351
Also quality cottage cheese, buttermilk, Dari-Rich, eggs, butter.

The CLEAN FRESHNESS of Spring
Make over a room, or the whole house, just with beautiful domestic and imported wallpapers, and durable quality paint. See
William S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Phone 6-4092
Interior decorating service also available

FLOWERS
VAN CURLER
GREEN HOUSES
SARATOGA ROAD
Near Freeman Bridge
Phone 4-8566

ATLANTIC *WHITE FLASH*
GASOLINE AND MOTOR OILS
Our lubrication service is thorough, prompt, and inexpensive.
LEE TIRES
Redmond's Service Station
194 ERIE BLVD.

FOR THE MEN . . .
Shirts . . . Ties . . . Raincoats . . . Socks . . . NYLON SOCKS . . . Work Shirts . . . Overalls . . . Work Gloves . . . Work Shoes.
SHELDON & HALL
254 State Street Tel. 6-1235

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Polaner's Assorted Jams and Jellies
$1.95 per dozen
1391 Rugby Road Phones 4-4461—4-4462

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

SCOTIA

Martinec's Market
Meats, Groceries, Poultry, Vegetables
Monarch Canned Goods
234 MOHAWK AVE. 6-1237

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

DANA BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Dressing
134 Delaware St. Tel. 5-0817

O'MALLEYS'
The VERY Unusual, as Usual—Fashions for Women and Misses
•
New Spring Fashions
Advanced Styles Which You Can Wear during the Summer Season and Add to Your Wardrobe.

UTICA

SPRING IN THE HOME
Wells Curtain and Drapery Section is a paradise of lovely decorative ideas for your home. Custom and ready made creations are here for your selection in a great variety of the season's very newest designs and colors. See them.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 231

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints
IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5169

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 625 EAGLE ST

WHITE PLAINS

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

THIBAUT WALLPAPER
White Plains Showroom
OPENING—on Monday, March 10th—the finest showroom in the County, where the complete line of Thibaut Wallpapers—and Benjamin Moore Paints—will be available to Westchester residents.
The name of WALLAUER has stood for many years for the highest quality and the best service in our city. Now, we present a greater service than ever before. Every Thibaut Wallpaper, from the inexpensive little chintz patterns, to the handmade period designs will be on display here.
Avoid New York rush and traffic. Easy parking, courteous service—and added to this is offered the will to accommodate our neighbors as favored clients.
C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
20 Martine Avenue, White Plains

PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Ave. W. P. 10100
473 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10101

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains 6331 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

INSURANCE
Do you need?
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—LIFE—BURGLARY—COMPENSATION or LIABILITY Insurance
Consult
EDWIN C. MORAN
21 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2161, Chappaqua 624

Spring Cleaning
should include care of the Plumbing and Heating
apparatus in your home
For Plumbing and Heating of all kinds Call
HENRY F. RAAB INC
48 Lake Street W. P. 7740-1

White Plains 3580 Chappaqua 280
Antiques
MATHILDE K. KUSS
220 E. Post Road Greeley House
Opp. Bonwit Teller Chappaqua, N. Y.

Home Insulation
Roofing Siding
ROCK WOOL INSULATION CORP.
121 Westmoreland Ave. W. P. 5700

SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

GRO-TRED SHOES
for Boys and Girls
Careful Fitting by Experts

D. F. MURPHY
in Stones Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

WHITTEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Ommadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

William G. Pittman & Co.
Painting and Decorating
"A Reputation for Quality"
40 Depot Plaza Tel. W. P. 8388

YONKERS

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
—Phones—
YONKERS 8800 BEVERLY 8800
HASTINGS 1919

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540—6541
52 Lawrence Street

Big Sale on All
Monarch Canned Fruits
Yonkers' Leading Dairy
473 SOUTH BROADWAY
Tel. Yonkers 9155

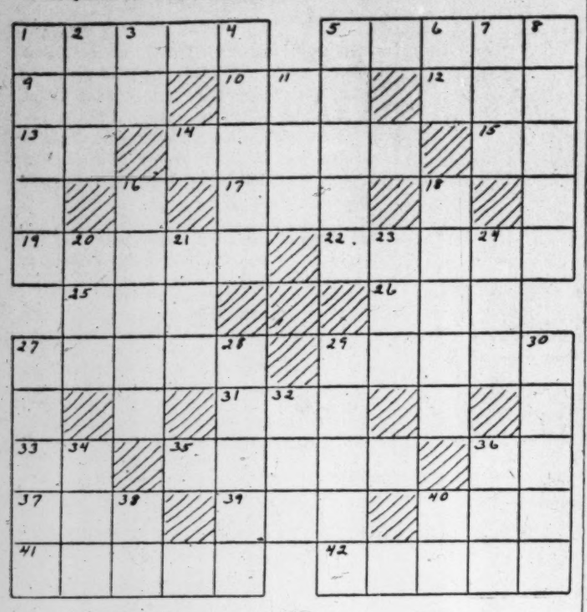
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Cinderella's slipper was of what?
5—What is harder than steel?
9—What is an inclined course for coasting?
10—Also
12—Instrumental duet is what?
13—Symbol for silver is what?
14—Blue Grotto is on north shore of what island?
15—If you were in Marseilles, in what direction would you travel to reach Nantes (abbr.)?
17—What is one of supports of a piece of furniture?
19—What article of apparel was formerly made at Paisley, Scotland?
22—A forefather is called what?
25—What is a Japanese sash?
26—Leaves of what tree are sometimes worn in a wreath?
27—Native of Bern is what?
29—Who was an epic poet of Greece?
31—How many acts in opera "Fidelio"?
33—Upon.
35—What swimming bird is closely related to the loon?
36—Where is Rapid City (abbr.)?
37—Little pinch or bite is what?
39—Recede.
40—What is a domestic swine?
41—Joint of the arm is what?
42—Who was a famous Belgian violinist?

Down

1—What is timothy?
2—To pull with force.
3—Article.
4—What is a place where horses or cattle are kept?
5—What is a smithy?
6—What State separates Washington from Montana (abbr.)?
7—Who is a woman who lives in a convent?
8—A citadel is what?
11—How might a poet write "open"?
16—What was abode of Uncle Tom, fictional slave?
18—Who succeeded George Washington as President of U. S.?
20—In what manner.
21—What State is north of Illinois (abbr.)?
23—What is name of an old card game?
24—To piece out.
27—What is a kind of round teacake?
28—To scatter.
29—An avocation is what?
30—What is any extended elevation between valleys?
32—Spider catches insects in what?
34—Male nilgai is what?
36—What is a Chinese sauce for fish?
38—What is symbol for lead?
40—What exclamation expresses sudden perception or surprise?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

APART from God, no one can either seek or find God, for he who seeks God has already in truth found Him.—SEBASTIAN COSTELLO.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The Amazon River of South America is to be featured on a series of pictorial stamps issued by Ecuador this month. The Amazon River has its sources in the headwaters of Maranon, rising above Lake Lauricocha and is 3,550 miles in length. It is navigable for ocean steamers to the Peruvian town of Iquitos, 2,500 miles from the Atlantic seaboard.

The river was discovered by Yanez Pinzon in 1500, and the first European to navigate the river was Orellana, a Lieutenant of Gonzalo Pizarro in 1541. It is believed that Orellana named the river for the Amazonas after a battle with Tapuyas savages who, he thought, were Amazons or women warriors.

The 10 centavos value in sepia color will show Orellana's portrait. On the 40c., red, will be shown the portrait of Gonzalo Pizarro, a half-brother of Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of Peru. Gonzalo Pizarro was then Governor of Quito. On the 1 peso, violet, will be shown a view of Guayaquil and on the 2 pesos, blue, a view of Quito. The air-mail series will picture the Amazon River on the 40c. value, a portrait of G. Dias on the 70c. value, an Amazon Panorama on the 2p. value, and the Expedition Corp. on the 5p. value.

Stamps of Germany, Liberia, and Venezuela

Stamps From Other Lands

Argentine Republic—A 5-centavos stamp has been issued in honor of the Argentinians, Beruti and French. French was a General and Beruti a Colonel, both figuring prominently in the revolution of May 10, 1840.

Denmark—A new Red Cross stamp picturing Queen Alexandrine has appeared. The value is 5 ore plus 3 ore, and the color red.

Egypt — A 6-milliemes value, showing the portrait of King Farouk, has been released. This is a new value for the current set.

Japan—A new set of the National Park stamps will be issued this month. This is the sixth in the series of nine sets of these pictorial stamps. There will be eight stamps in the set and four designs which will show the national parks in Taiwan, Daitonzan, Niitaka-Arisan and Tsugitaka-Taroko.

Germany—A special stamp has been issued by Germany in honor of the "Tag der Briefmarke 1941" (Day of the Postage Stamp, 1941). The value is 6-pfennige plus 24-pf. The motive pictures the postilion blowing his post-horn against the terrestial globe as a background. The surtax is used for the "Winter Help" fund.

Liberia — Several overprinted and surcharged stamps have arrived from Monrovia. Among these is the Red Cross set with "Red Cross Two Cents" surcharged on three values of the Centennial commemoratives, the 3c., 5c., and 10c. values. A Registered 10c. and a Special Delivery 10c., surcharged on the same issue, also are included.

Russia—A new series of stamps has been issued portraying the Stakhanovita output records in the industry and agriculture of the U. S. S. R. The designs of the stamp portray a coal pit and miners; blast furnace; the road to Tushino under the Moskwa-Volga Canal, with a train on a bridge above, and at the top an airplane in flight; types of locomotives; a field view with a combine at work; workshops, motorcars and airplanes; the oil industry represented by derricks and a workshop in the background. The values run from the 10 kopecks to the 1 ruble.

Venezuela — The 25c., blue, picturing Bolivar on horseback has been surcharged "Habilitado 1941 Vale B. S. 0.20."

Mozambique Company—Six special stamps have been issued to commemorate the "Centenaria da Restauracao" (Century of Restoration) of the independence of Portugal. The design of the stamps shows King John IV on horseback. The values and colors of these stamps are: 40-centavos blue-green and black, 50c violet and green, 60c red and blue, 70c brown and green, 80c carmine and green, and 1-escudo blue and black.

"Cotton" House

To show how more of America's surplus cotton can be used, a construction company, working in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, has built a five-room "Cotton House," using cotton fabric as wall and floor covering and altogether putting 4,500 square feet of cotton textile into the dwelling.

A Verse for Today . . .

For thou art my hope, O Lord GOD: thou art my trust from my youth.
—PSALMS 71:5.

Vocations

Restoring Books

A young man here has created a full-time job for himself. Told by an acquaintance of the difficulty which lending libraries and bookstores have in selling library discards and secondhand books, because such books usually are cover-soiled and have an unsightly appearance, this young man investigated the problem. He learned that it is possible to varnish old books; but he found the process too slow, too costly, and unsuited to certain kinds of book cloths. Then he examined the various dust jackets put on new books by publishers. Cellophane jackets seemed to hold the best possibility, if there were some way of keeping them from slipping off. Experimenting, the young man found that a new cellophane material which will adhere to itself or to paper when pressed firmly to it, could be thus securely fastened around a book. The result is definitely attractive, for the books are given a glittering appearance, the titles and letter-press remain open to view, and they are clean to handle. The idea sells readily to bookstores and lending libraries, where the young man makes up to $5.00 a day putting on covers at 5 cents each. He has an indefinite amount of work, since discards come in a continual flow from each lending library.—C. C., Winnipeg, Canada.

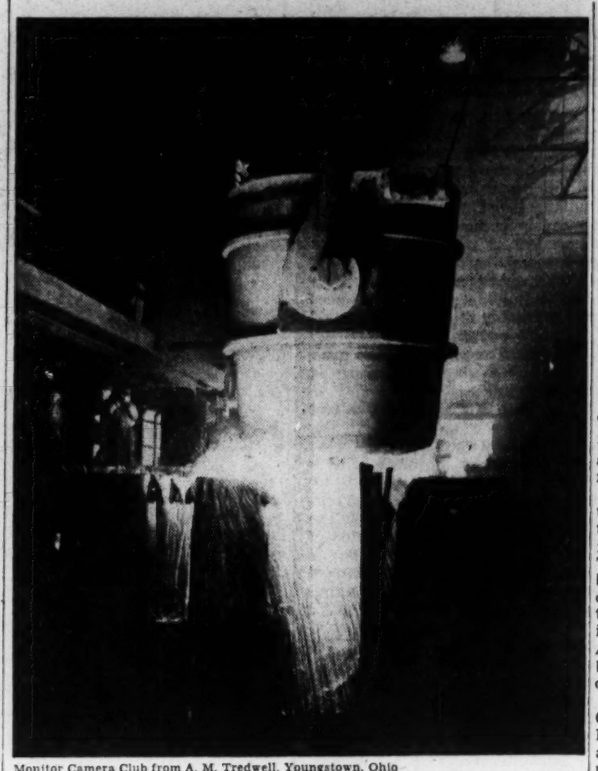
Receivers and Givers

Successful people, fundamentally, are givers. Their minds act, not as static storehouses, but as channels through which ideas pass along to others. They do not merely read what others have thought and done—they have thoughts and ideas of their own and they carry them into action. They live creatively.

The mass of people escape the pain and toil of creative effort by merely listening to the radio, watching the movies, reading the magazines and books. The successful people are the creators of these things!

The mass of the people do the routine work, following the well-worn grooves of life. The successful men build the factories, design the products and create the jobs!

Our destiny to a great degree depends upon whether we are just receivers, or givers in life.—What's New in Business.



Monitor Camera Club from A. M. Tredwell, Youngstown, Ohio

Ingots for Defense

In Lighter Vein

One Way to Ease Off

Sergeant—"Did you sleep well on your cot? I'm afraid it was a little hard and uneven but—"

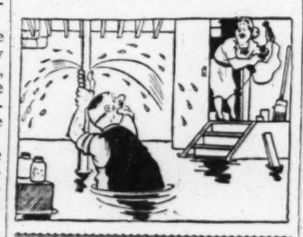
Conscript—"It was all right, sir. I got up now and then during the night and rested a little, you know."—Exchange.

Prepare to Pay

Rastus: "Dey's a man outside who wants to see you about collectin' a bill. He wouldn't give me his name."

Boss: "What does he look like?"

Rustus: "He looks lak you better pay it."—Pasadena Post.



Grit

"Just a minute, I'll ask him . . . Dear, is it an emergency?"

Lost Out

Wife (to husband inquiring what she thought of his speech): "You didn't make the most of your opportunities."

Husband: "What opportunities?"

Wife: "Why, the opportunities you had of sitting down."—Montreal Star.

Raising a Thirst

"Some men thirst after fame, some after love, and some after money."

"I know something they all thirst after."

"What's that?"

"Salted almonds." — Montreal Star.

With the Times

Mistress: "I forgot to put a stamp on the letter, Ann. I hope you didn't post it without."

Ann: "Yes, I did, ma'am. I thought you were economizing."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Too Good to Be True

Blinks: "You say he has a wonderful wife?"

Jinks: "Has he? Say, she lets him have two hooks in the closet, two drawers in his chiffonier, all for himself."—Grit.

Did You Ever Wonder

Who Built the Great Wall of China?

One of the most stupendous structures ever to be built by the hand of man is the Great Wall of China. It also was a colossal failure, for it failed to afford the protection for which it was erected.

The Great Wall was built about 21 centuries ago by Ch'in Shih Huang Ti, that is, Ch'in, "The First Emperor." He abolished the political system of the Chou dynasty, dividing the country into 36 Provinces over which he set personally appointed officials who were directly responsible to him.

For the purpose of protecting the country from attack by Tartars, Kalmucks, and other tribes from the north, Ch'in Shih Huang Ti caused the Great Wall to be built along the northern borders of his dominions. The wall is called the White Wall, in Mongolian, and in Chinese, the Wall of 10,000 Li. A part of the wall probably existed before the reign of Ch'in, but he completed and strengthened it.

The actual construction of the Great Wall took some ten years. It is about 20 feet high, on the average, with a base 25 feet wide, narrowing to around 15 feet at the top. Square watch-towers appear at intervals of a hundred yards or so, by way of additional fortification. The wall proper consists of parallel walls of brick or granite, the space between being filled with stones and earth, forming a roadway 13 feet wide on the top.

Commencing at Shan-hai Pass, it winds its way over mountains, valleys and rivers to the Kai-yu barrier gate, more than 1,400 miles distant. It is not built on such a grand scale west of the Ho or Yellow River as it is at the beginning.

The Great Wall of China

Tremendous as the accomplishment was, the Great Wall failed to protect China against invasion, for the conquest of that country was effected during the reign of the immediate successors to Shih Huang Ti.

It is also of interest to note that China takes its name from the Ch'in dynasty, under which regime the Great Wall was built.

—W. P. Keasbey

Air View Only

Only knowledge of Angel Falls in South America, believed to be between 3,300 and 5,000 feet high, has come from aviators.

Monitor Camera Club from Bill Drake, Boston

Impromptu Seaside Caricature

Daily Anecdote

Emerson's Viewpoint

Ralph Waldo Emerson once accompanied a distinguished Englishman on a midnight tour through the slums of London.

After the Briton had shown the American philosopher some of the most common and depraved inhabitants of that unwholesome place, he blurted out in a cynical manner, "Does not all this convince you that these people are faced with an evil destiny?"

Emerson looked about him, and then out of a heart which probed beneath the rags of these unfortunate people and saw a great fundamental worth and greatness there, he replied, "I am more and more convinced, even by these humble ones, of the greatness and goodness of the English people."

Brevities

Montgomery Advertiser: Another factor in the Alabama farm diversification program is the increasing cultivation of defense plants.

Detroit News: "An artist is criticized because a painting of Lincoln felling a tree shows him leaving a pointed stump." As a matter of fact, it is an old device, to keep the hired man from sitting down.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciation

(Portland Press Herald)

Portland, Maine

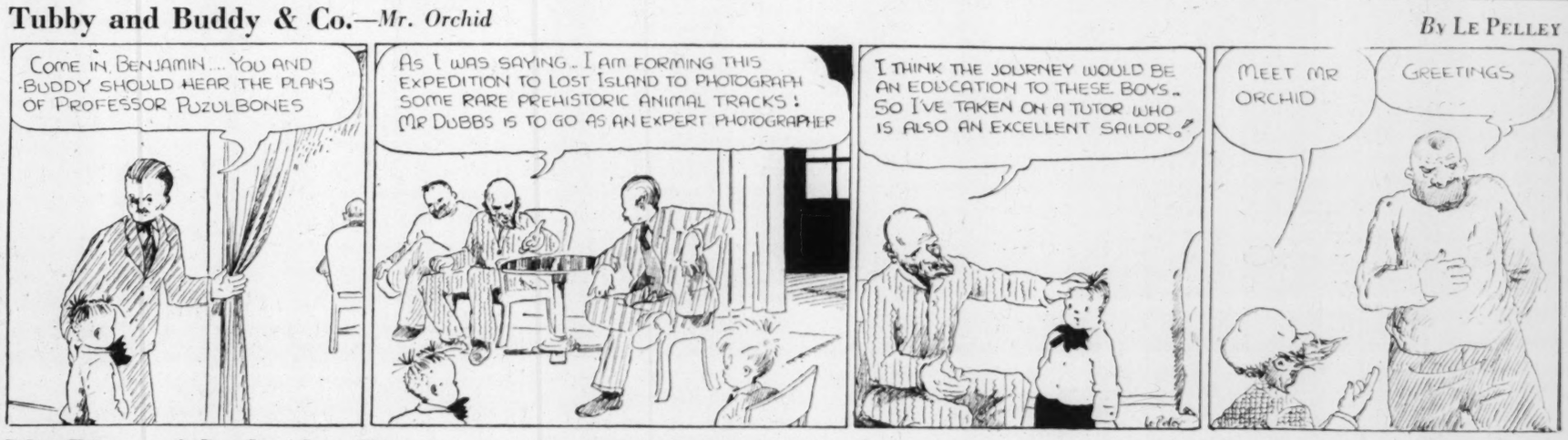
Miss Maizie Brown, manager of a local hosiery shop, has received many gifts but none was more appreciated than one given her by two local boys, 12 and 13 years old.

A year ago, Miss Brown's purse was snatched on Congress Street by these same two boys. The bag and money were recovered by local police, but Miss Brown urged local officials to give the youths another chance. Charges were not pressed.

Recently the boys walked in, told Miss Brown how grateful they were, and presented her with a gift.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mr. Orchid*

By LE PELLEY


COME IN, BENJAMIN... YOU AND BUDDY SHOULD HEAR THE PLANS OF PROFESSOR PUZULBONES
AS I WAS SAYING.. I AM FORMING THIS EXPEDITION TO LOST ISLAND TO PHOTOGRAPH SOME RARE PREHISTORIC ANIMAL TRACKS! MR DUBBS IS TO GO AS AN EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER
I THINK THE JOURNEY WOULD BE AN EDUCATION TO THESE BOYS.. SO I'VE TAKEN ON A TUTOR WHO IS ALSO AN EXCELLENT SAILOR.
MEET MR ORCHID
GREETINGS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Usually at One of Those Places—*

By RODGERS

"You know," Gunga Din said, yesterday, "I'll miss seeing you very much, after I leave the kennels—"
"I will, too," I wagged. "I wish there were some way we could meet again—"
"Now let's see," I wagged. "We don't know where your new home will be, but it is easy enough to find me—"
MEATS
BUTC
BAKERY
And then I told him all the landmarks to look for—said good-by—and went to look up ol' Togo—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Over the Fish Network, Probably*

By THE HAGERS

WE STRIPPED THE NANCY JANE'S HOLD CLEAN OF NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE.
THE WALRUS EYED THE MOUNTING PILE, THEN TURNED AND THANKED US WITH A SMILE.
"I'LL TOSS AWAY MY TRAFFIC LIGHT; FOR I'LL BECOME SO ERUDITE
GREAT BITS OF WISDOM I CAN DISH," AS COMMENTATOR FOR THE FISH."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Patience Wears Thin

Abusing a freedom is one way to lose it. Are workers and employers, or even different factions of organized labor, in the United States so fond of the privilege of quarreling with one another that they will compel public sentiment to withdraw that privilege?

All the most experienced judgment in the handling of industrial disputes is on the side of using voluntary methods just as far as possible and trusting the good sense of the parties to prevent stoppages of work. This good sense has maintained efficiency in American defense industries at better than 99 per cent so far as actual man-days lost in strikes is concerned; but the production of munitions is so vital that any loss of time whatever is serious, and moreover a tie-up apparently slight in itself may delay supplies for other immensely bigger projects.

That is the case in the Allis-Chalmers Company strike in Milwaukee which has continued seven weeks and, besides affecting directly $45,000,000 worth of defense orders, has held up machinery for the extremely urgent gunpowder production program. This dispute involves partly a question of union recognition, on which the Auto Workers Union has accepted the settlement proposals of the Government's mediators.

Meanwhile, certain other disputes, one connected with defense, the other with a public utility, have alienated two of the most prominent friends of organized labor in the United States. A walkout of 400 A. F. of L. construction workers at an Army air field near Dayton, Ohio, on account of the employment of four C. I. O. electricians caused President Roosevelt to denounce jurisdictional strikes of this sort as indefensible. In New York City 3,500 motorbus drivers quit work in a dispute in which Mayor La Guardia at one stage said they refused arbitration and seemed to "just want to strike."

The bus tie-up in the metropolis inconveniences about 800,000 people and may rouse resentment in consequence. But the loss of time due to strikes in defense industries affects the safety and welfare of several hundred million people in America, Europe, and Asia. For this reason the patience of the public with strikes is apt not to be very long.

Proposals to draft industry or labor are extreme. There are many steps of mediation possible before that should become necessary. If labor is drafted, the Government must almost take over industries, since it cannot well require men to work for the profit of private companies. If plants are commandeered and boys are conscripted to become soldiers, the freedom of labor to haggle over wages becomes an anomaly. Reasonableness and a loyal willingness to share responsibilities can make it possible to keep labor relations on a voluntary basis.

Bird's-Eye View

The crossbills must have been surprised. Harvard ornithologists, they probably assumed, had made considerable progress in half a century. And, doubtless, when four of the birds began cheerfully eating pine seeds on a Cambridge lawn, they had no idea that Dr. Ludlow Griscom would reach for a gun. Naturally he was excited, for the finch known as the crossbill had not visited New England since 1888. A stuffed specimen would be a rare addition to the collection of the New England Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Griscom, however, having proper respect for the law, refrained from pressing the trigger, in the interests of natural science, until he had obtained the special permission required. At first permission was refused, though later, evidently, granted. In the interim the disillusioned birds escaped. One of them was found, obligingly ready for stuffing and mounting. But others, possibly as many as a dozen, are reported at large. Ornithologists are hoping for a report of their whereabouts from some other part of Massachusetts. It remains to be seen whether human beings who may catch a sight of them will assist in making rare specimens rarer still, or whether they will hold that little birds have a right to exist even with the distinction of a bill going in two directions and an exclusive diet of pine seeds.

One of the minor griefs at this time of year is the discovery of an overlooked income tax deduction—after the return has been mailed.

Aspiring gardeners should refuse to be deceived by balmy breezes and robins, but resolutely look at the calendar.

More Book Shelf Space

Housewives who find the yearly influx of new books steadily exceeds the available shelf space provided by the man around the house who is handy with tools will appreciate the problem faced by seven Greater Boston libraries. And it is likely that scholars, librarians, and others will appreciate the solution these libraries now propose: A new building on the banks of the Charles, near Harvard, where the least used volumes of all libraries will be stored.

Harvard suggested it, the Boston Public Library, the Athenaeum, the Libraries of the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston College, and Boston University agreed with enthusiasm. Costs would be apportioned according to use, and the total expenditure will, of course, be much less than if each institution undertook its own expansion program. An additional merit is that it would tend to render readily accessible now scattered treasures.

Other cities in the United States with shelf-space problems may find the Greater Boston proposal an inspiration.

Upholstering the Swastika

Rumania permitted infiltrations of German "civilians," then of "military missions." Now there are reports from Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, that forecast possible outright control of Rumania as a Nazi protectorate. It is interesting that such reports should emanate from Yugoslavia. For that country is now experiencing Nazi pressures similar to those which have resulted in the virtual loss of national independence in some other States.

When Yugoslavia was invited to join the Axis, its leaders refused. Then indications came from Berlin that something less than membership in the Axis would be acceptable to the Nazis. A "non-aggression" pact appeared as an alternative. Evidently the Yugoslavs showed a too-ready willingness to go this far with the Nazis. Their reward has been a renewal in higher key of the Nazi demands for an alliance.

Why these tortuous methods?

One answer comes from Rumania. The Government there is said to be unsatisfactory to the Nazis because it is losing touch with the Rumanian people. It is not able to inspire them to give their whole-hearted efforts to the "new order." Just as the Third Reich needs puppets that can keep their peoples in line, so it must—the initial stages of breaking down a State's national will—avoid discrediting the existing government in the eyes of its own people.

Throughout Nazi-occupied Europe similar methods are being employed in an effort to cement the "new order." The Nazis apparently recognize that even such force as they command is insufficient to keep whole nations in bondage. Thus in the period while that force is still effective, they are obtaining industrial and financial controls in occupied territory in addition to political ones. Efforts to entangle currency systems of occupied States with Germany's have been widely reported.

The effect of such efforts is to make clear to the peoples in the occupied States that if the Third Reich goes down in this conflict it will, as Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi official philosopher, once put it, "drag all Europe down" with it. This is a way of dissuading enslaved peoples of the fact that a British victory is their best hope. It is a method of subjugating peoples that their own Governments could never dare to undertake, even as Nazi puppets.

The fact that Yugoslavia, surrounded by Axis acquisitions, has tried to resist Nazi advances shows the Yugoslavs know the probable price of peace-through-surrender. They have Reichsführer Hitler's own word for it that—

> An intelligent victor will, whenever possible, present his demands to the vanquished in installments. He can then be sure that a nation which has become characterless—and such is every one which voluntarily submits—will no longer find any sufficient reason in each of these detailed oppressions to take to arms once more. The more extortions thus cheerfully accepted, however, the more unjustified does it seem to people finally to set about defending themselves against some new, apparently isolated, although really constantly recurring, oppression.

This, evidently, is the Nazi way of keeping in touch with a victimized people where that people's own government could not hope to do so. Not all national leaders in small States are adroit enough to act as agents of an "order" established on this philosophy. This may explain the rumors of new difficulties between the Nazis and their puppets in Rumania, as well as the reasons for Nazi "patience" in dealing with Yugoslavia.

Our Readers Say—

Draft and Disbelief

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On every side in the United States we hear, "One year in camp? Why, those boys won't be home for two or three years, if ever!"

Which is just one concrete example of a state of thinking that is poisonous. Because when a democracy becomes cynical it is no longer a democracy.

In America today there is too little faith in anybody. This cynical disbelief automatically absolves all public servants of any need to keep faith. Inevitably their train of thought becomes, "Nobody expects us to keep our campaign promises. The public expects graft and favoritism. Nobody expects efficiency in government. Why try?"

Well, why not expect it. Why not believe you'll get it?

As a rule the human race does only what it must in order to get by. But each of us is capable of putting forth great effort if we know it is expected of us. Any good executive has seen time after time how people can rise to an occasion, when it is expected of them.

The proper state of mind for all America is to expect great things . . . expect promises to be kept, expect public servants to be efficient.

To go back to our concrete example: The Government has said these boys are to be trained for one year. Very well. Keep them to this promise.

There are plenty of young boys coming up, who should take their year of training now, as they finish high school. The present set-up for the draft is ill-advised. Very well, let us make our voices heard and EXPECT our government to right matters.

The Government is US. Every time we crab about it we crab about ourselves!

So don't shrug and say, "A promise? Oh, yeah?"

Stand straight and say, "A promise! Now perform!" (MRS.) LAURINE SCHWAN

Akron, Ohio

From Sweden

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From my sister, Fru Elisabeth Sundquist, in Sweden I have received this expression of appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor: "I get the Monitor very regularly (every week). I am very interested, and get more so. I realize it is a paper that deals justly with things happening. I only wish I had more time to study and remember those articles which are able to give us so much hope and consolation, hope for better times and better ways of trusting the Lord. We need it indeed now to keep up our courage, when there is so much destruction and sorrow in the world, and so much anxiety in one's own life."

I thought it might cheer the editors, too, to know the good the Monitor is doing even in distant places. M. T. C.

Los Angeles

"A Song for the Nations"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your editorial, "A Song for the Nations."

When the King and Queen of England visited Washington in 1939, our bands played "God Save the King." I was impressed by the "united" spirit of this music, for to many it meant our own beautiful "America." Thinking of its value as a song for all peoples I wrote these two verses:

International Hymn

(Tune, "America")

Our Father-Mother God,
Ruler of all the world
At thy command.
May truth and love be found
As light on hallowed ground,
That freedom may abound
In every land.

To Thee our prayers arise
For men of kingly guise
Or lowly birth.
Send forth Thy radiant good,
In peace and brotherhood,
Till Thou art understood
O'er all the earth.

Washington E. L. F.

"Bonds of Friendship"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Words are inadequate to express the gratitude listeners in the British Commonwealth of Nations felt when we heard announced over the radio, that the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, had personally gone to welcome our new Ambassador to the United States of America, Lord Halifax, on his arrival in America.

It is actions such as these that will cement the bonds of friendship between peoples much more than any pact or alliance could do, for they are spontaneous and from the heart, and need no signature.

ANTHONY WATSON

Ashington, Northumberland, Eng.

Simplified Calendar?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I appreciate your article on the movement afoot that would change our mixed-up calendar to a workable and sensible arrangement.

No one knows better than the accountant what the regularity of such a system would do to record and account keeping. Do public and small business operators know that many large organizations are today using this simplified calendar for their daily operations?

The general public ought to be happier with holidays arranged at week-ends, to say nothing of the increased revenues that would accrue under such conditions!

Tallahassee, Fla. A. G.

Live Decoys?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Representative Holmes of Massachusetts has introduced in Congress a bill, H. R. 9559, the purpose of which is to compel the Biological Survey to permit the use of up to fifteen live decoys in the hunting of waterfowl. This bill has been referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, of which Hon. Marvin Jones (Texas) is chairman. Will bird friends please protest the passage of this bill? (Miss) VERA MORAN

Healdsburg, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Roads to Freedom

BRITISH BLOCKADE
BROKEN BLOCKADE
IT'S THE ROUGH WAY, BUT I'M SURE YOU'LL FIND IT THE SHORTEST!
WORLD DEMOCRACY
NAZI CONQUERED PEOPLES

Portrait in Sepia

The girl-mother hummed softly to herself as she sloshed warm soapy water over the plump little body of her first-born; they laughed gaily as she dodged the showers of drops splashed by his chubby hands. She lifted him from his tub and gently patted his satin skin dry. Snowy little undergarments were slipped on and next came the dainty embroidered dress his auntie had given him. His mother kissed each wee foot before she adjusted the tiny soft shoes.

With the baby fully dressed, the mother stood back and surveyed him proudly. His hair was still damp and curling, his big gray-blue eyes under their long lashes regarded her unblinkingly. He lifted his short arms to her and broke into a gurgle, displaying two tiny teeth, lying like grains of polished rice on his pink gums. His mother caught him up, gave him a hug, and placed him in his high chair, then clicked on her radio for music with the noon-day meal. She spun the dial from station to station but all were broadcasting market reports or war news.

A little disappointed, she went to the kitchen wondering why not even one station offered music just now. Nothing but talk of war, her thoughts ran on; every day brought recitals of wrongs inflicted upon people far away who suffered because a scant half-dozen brutish minds could order thousands of humans to maim and slaughter thousands of other humans. How did such persons rise to power anyway? Surely whole nations of people could not be brutish, and naturally filled with hatred for others that they did not even know.

* * *

The baby began to blow bubbles in his milk and the mother smilingly chided him. She cleared away his lunch and got him ready for an airing, changed quickly to a fresh gingham frock, counted out money for groceries, and returned to the cooing infant.

As she rolled the buggy down the sidewalk, the mother thought of her good fortune in living in a land far from hatreds and bombings, of having her husband and baby with her in the cozy little home with its generous green lawn. She remarked how sweetly the birds were singing. The sun smiled benignly and the air was soft. She stopped to pull the coverlet away from the beloved passenger.

A freckled lad of seven or eight, playing in a yard, paused from his pleasures and, glimpsing the passers-by, came closer. The young mother drew in her breath to speak a cheerful "Good Morning" when the lad himself spoke—excitedly, guilelessly, but with the heart-chilling thoughtlessness of childhood.

"Look at the nigger baby!" he said.

* * *

The day which had been so bright suddenly lost its sunshine. The breeze blew chill. The mother's hand on the buggy trembled. Hateful thing! Mean and cruel to call her baby such a name! Hot tears gushed from her eyes.

In utter dejection she glanced at her baby. He smiled brightly up at her, thinking, perhaps, this was a game. She leaned down and kissed him tenderly. Thoughtfully she straightened.

For the first time she could fully understand the African slave mother who jumped overboard from the slave ship rather than bring her coming child into a life of bondage. Then her thoughts went on to the women who did bear children in shackles, yet who still could find somewhere in the depths of their consciousness a song, and the God-given wisdom to sing in their sorrow. Their country, she reflected, named the songs "spirituals" and owned them as folk songs.

The little mother had been rudely halted in her flight of happiness. The security she had hitherto enjoyed she now could see had been only complacency. She was a 100 per cent American. Yes, for generations. But other Americans insisted on discounting her because of her brown skin.

This, then, was the way hatreds came to control nations. First individuals, then races or minority religious sects, then nations were kept apart out of ignorance or misunderstandings. Power-seeking persons simply took advantage of such convenient methods. They played one group against the other, spreading misinterpretations and lies to increase the tension and to nourish resentment into distrust and hate.

Individuals were useful for evil or good. Enough individuals combining their intelligence and action could be important for good here and anywhere. Why not apply the rule now and by overcoming resentment in one's self, help to overcome in turn others' prejudices?

* * *

The girl-mother—suddenly a woman—lifted her head and squared her shoulders. The boy still stared at her baby. It was hard to smile at him, but she smiled first before she spoke because smiling seemed just then, to be her song of courage.

"My baby had a new tooth this morning. He wants to show it to you," she ventured as the lad came closer. "Can you see it?"

"Uh-huh! I saw it just then," said the boy and shyly returned the mother's smile.

"His real name is William, but we call him Bill. What is your name?" she asked gently.

"Roger," came the ready answer.

"Well, good-bye, Roger. Bill and I were on our way to the store to get something for Bill's dinner."

"Good-bye, Bill," called Roger, as the woman grown continued on her way—a new purpose to animate her and a new dignity in her step. K. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Defeatism in Sweden

There are certain quarters in Sweden which, because of political tension, are losing their morale. Some of our people are no longer able to take a positive attitude toward the dramatic events of our times, and their value to this country is diminishing. The identical symptoms can be observed among some groups in neighboring nations. . . . But the fact is that there are many factors today that should arouse lagging spirits. A symptom of this defeatism is the greed for entertainment, by which to dull our inner doubts. Another is the increasing consumption of alcohol. Everyone who has any feeling of responsibility must fight such symptoms. What our Swedish nation needs is self-control.—*Svenska Dagbladet*, Stockholm.

The Wide Horizon

Over the Canadian Fence

By Bruce Hutchison

OTTAWA

The Government of Canada, after evident thought, has decided that it would do more harm than good to answer falsehoods about this country which have been uttered recently in the United States Senate. This is an official and highly proper attitude. But speaking unofficially, as between neighbors whose backyard fence stretches across an entire continent, there are several things that many Canadians would like to tell the American people. Now that the lend-lease bill is passed it seems more appropriate than ever that these things be understood.

If the Canadian could lean over this fence and talk to his neighbor he would say, first, that Canada is not asking Britain to pay cash "on the barrelhead" for assistance in this war, as alleged by some American Senators. And the Canadian could well exhibit his latest taxation notice to prove it.

The fact, of course, is that the economy of Canada and the average household is being heavily drained to maintain the national war effort. While Canada and Britain continue to do some business on a dollar basis, this is for the sake of convenience and covers a minor part of Canada's contribution of assistance to the British people.

The Canadian, watching his son join the Canadian troops overseas, watching his taxes go up, his living standards down, doesn't care much what American senators say, so long as the American people don't believe it. It would hurt the Canadian pretty badly if his neighbor thought he was making this war into a good business proposition.

* * *

There are other notions current in the United States which amaze the Canadian traveling there. The first of them is the widely-held impression that Canada in some way is a dependency of Britain, dragged by Britain into the war. A good many Americans apparently have never heard of the Statute of Westminster which makes all the Dominions of the British Commonwealth equal and entirely independent of one another. They can walk out of the Commonwealth at any time. They can refuse to join any British war. They are, in fact, a league of free nations and on that basis they are fighting the war together.

Many Americans appear to be confused by the position of the British Crown and its representative here, the Governor-General. It is thought evidently that the Governor-General represents the British Government and governs, with some such executive powers as those exercised by the Governors of the American States. Actually, of course, the Governor-General represents not the King of Britain but the King of Canada, who happens to live in London. He does not represent the British Government and he does not govern. The Canadian Parliament governs with the same or perhaps even greater powers over the executive wing than the American Congress.

* * *

Talking over the back fence, the Canadian would add further that the story of Britain's vast ownership of territory overseas is vastly exaggerated among some Americans. He would point out that Britain does not own a single Dominion any more than the United States owns it. The United States, through its investment here owns more of Canada than Britain does, if investment be considered as ownership. Politically Canada recognizes no ownership by anyone.

Britain's ownership, indeed, has dwindled to the colonial empire and dependencies, a minor part of the whole Commonwealth. Even India and Egypt can and do erect tariffs against British goods, with heavy losses to British industry.

Another thing the Canadian would like to say: Canada is not trying to squeeze the United States by tariffs and restrictions against American imports. Canada has reduced or eliminated some imports but only because it has to use its available American dollars for other purchases. Canada will buy more from the United States during the war than ever, but it will buy war goods. If it could get more American dollars it would buy peacetime goods as well. It can only get American dollars if Americans will buy more Canadian goods, or come here for their holidays.

In the meantime, if Canada has to cut down some American imports, it is on account of the war only and every Canadian looks forward to the day when travel across the border will be unrestricted, and the movement of goods larger than it was before the war.

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